

FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

Number 34

AGRICULTURAL.

KENTUCKY FARM NEWS.

ALLEN COUNTY.
Lightning lately killed three horses and a mule, belonging to Mr. Durham Tracy, of Monroe.

Corn crops are doing well now; grass is growing, and stock on the up grade. All owing to recent fine rains.—Mr. Wm. Oliver wants to buy 500 sheep in this county.—Old corn is worth 50c per bushel, and wheat 75c.—Mr. M. E. Harlow and J. L. Eubank are feeding 80 hogs for September market.

BARREN.

A very damaging hail storm passed through this county, near the Metcalfe county line, last week.—Mr. Josiah Newland proposes to make an entry into the annual big hog show this fall. He has also a yield of over half a bushel of white Russian rye, from one quart sown last fall.

HART.

Messrs. Henry and B. Mills Parrish had their wheat crops burned in the stack a few days ago.—Mr. B. B. Gaddie is called the "blue ribbon" farmer of Hart. His crop of tobacco sold at \$9 to \$60 per hundred.—A fine corn crop is assured around Hardiyville.

MARION.

Standard: Jos. Spaulding bought 30 mules, 3 to 5 years old, at an average of \$80, also of Felix McAtee 12 two year old mules, fat, to be delivered before Sept. 10, for \$1,300.—Thos. Spaulding lately bought of J. Howard two year old mules at \$55 per head.—A Times correspondent at Raywick says Ed. Thompson, Jos. Martin and several other farmers on Rolling Fork have corn fields that will make 75 bushels to the acre.—A Rawlings sold to J. W. Coppage 65 hogs at \$2 per cwt.—Turnip seed came up on a piece of ground near Bradfordsville that was broken this season the first time in twenty-nine years. The seed were preserved in the ground all this time.

MERCER.

One dollar and seventy-five cents a head per month is paid for grazing cattle, and still the Observer says they haven't enough stock for the grass.—Mr. A. S. McCann sold, last week, 1,050 bushels cleaned orchard grass seed at \$1 per bushel.—Mr. D. C. Terhune has bought this season over 100 mule colts at from \$20 to \$47.50.

MADISON.

The Kentucky Register states that not a grain of wheat is shipped from the county, local mills grinding the whole product of the county, and more too.—The fair last week was well attended, and the exhibition of stock, etc., first class.

JESSAMINE.

A Journal correspondent says Knight Lowery has a breed of game chickens, a hen of which followed a hawk three days and nights, and returned home with his leg in her mouth.

FAYETTE.

Hogs of 200-lb weight sell for \$3 per cwt. at Athens and other points in the county.

The Kentucky Millers' Association will hold a meeting at Lexington September 2.—The farmers around Walnut Hill have commenced hemp cutting. They pay hands \$2 per day and board, or \$2.50 where they board themselves.—Thomas Irvin is feeding a lot of hogs for what he puts on them.—A very large crop of small grain is being put in this season.

CLARK.

James G. Williams sold privately to a Tennessee party 50 Cotswold yearlings. The best brought near \$20 per head.—The Democrat says good mule colts are scarcer in Clark than ever known before. A demand for them insures good prices.—There will be a decrease in the number of hogs fattened this fall.

BOURBON.

F. W. Houston has sold to J. T. and Will F. Neal 150 grade ewes at \$5 per head, and 100 lambs at \$4.—The wheat crop of 1879 is estimated to be 300,000 bushels, 250,000 bushels of which has been sold for about \$210,000.

SCOTT.

Lightning killed two horses for Mr. Jas. W. Thomas a few days ago.—John A. Baker, of Jessamine, has rented J. H. Northcutt's farm, 250 acres in the White Sulphur district, for a term of years, at \$2,250 per year.—The Midway Clipper says Colonel R. West has sold his farm near Georgetown, 530 acres, at \$80 per acre, to John Graves.

HENRY.

Dogs lashed eighteen sheep for Hon. S. P. Douthitt last week. So says the Eminent Constitutional. Mr. Douthitt having just been elected to the State Legislature, it shows that even dogs are encouraged by Buford's escape. Some dogs also raided Mr. E. Bennett's flock, killing and maiming eight.—Tobacco in Henry is said to be looking well, and a large crop is predicted. Likewise corn.

WOODFORD.

Jesse Martin has sold 140 good sheep, averaging 140 lbs, at 4c.—Hemp is still sowing.

able at \$5.50.—Sore tongue is prevailing among the cows about Midway. Mr. Stark uses salt and copperas as a remedy for it. Some think it is caused by potato bugs.

Some negroes stole from Mr. A. J. Alexander's place about twenty-five of his hogs. The thieves were arrested and part of the stock recovered.—Thieves entered the meat house of Mr. Will. Harris, near Mt. Vernon, and carried off thirty pieces of bacon.

NELSON.

Local Item: Charley Donohoo, on Pottinger's creek, bought a mule of Roland Clark for a pig. The mule weighs twenty-six pounds, and is only one foot eleven inches high and three months old.—Mule buyers are offering \$85 to \$125 for mules at Nelson Furnace.—Mr. R. J. Greer, near Bloomfield, thinks his corn will average seventy-five bushels to the acre.—M. L. Muir sold to T. Dawson three sheep, which, the Record says, averaged 216 lbs, and one of which, a ewe, weighed 275 lbs.

SPENCER.

Mr. James A. Clark, near Smithville, has rented 100 acres of wheat land, he to get one-half the crop at the thresher. Others have rented on same terms.

MONTGOMERY.

Court day last Monday was largely attended. About 800 cattle on the market, and sales were made at 15 to 20 per cent. above previous sales. Eight hundred sheep on sale, but the demand was not good, and few were sold.

CLAWSON AND FULTZ WHEATS.

W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, O., sowing seed as follows to the *Country Gentleman*: Last fall I wrote in these columns somewhat as follows: "I have drilled in Clawson and Fultz wheats side by side, in the same field, with even chance in every respect as far as possible. The kind that brings the most dollars per acre will get my vote in the future."

It is therefore but fair that I report the result of the experiment. The ground was fair in fertility—not extra-

not manured for the wheat, but dressed with Crocker's (Buffalo) superphosphate in the drill at the rate of \$3.80 per acre. About one-third of each plat was underdrained—the rest not. The Clawson looked a little the thriftiest all the time, and when the wheat was ripe, it looked as if it would yield more than the Fultz. The wheat was all shipped to Gardner, Clark & York, commission merchants and proprietors of a grain elevator, Cleveland, O., and gave the following gross amounts per acre for the sales:

Clawson, 32 bus. per acre, at \$1.00.....\$32.00
Fultz, 24 bus. per acre, at \$1.04.....24.96

The number of bushels per acre may have varied slightly from the above figures, owing to the fact that, in threshing, the floor was not cleaned separately for each variety. But due allowance was made, and the variation could not, I think, be more than a bushel per acre, and was as likely to be one way as the other.

The Clawson, therefore, gets my vote. I shall sow no other kind this year, unless it be enough Fultz to repeat the experiment. Some of my neighbors last year claimed about even yield of the two side by side.

It is claimed, and I think truly, that the Fultz makes the best flour.

But where one raises for sale, the only question, I think, should be, "Which brings the most dollars, net?" If a better kind of wheat or corn or fruit is less productive, then if dealers and consumers want it raised, they must pay enough higher prices to make up the difference in yield.

One reason why the Clawson yields better than the Fultz is that the kernels are so much larger. I tried the two last night on a druggist's most delicate scales. Thirty kernels of Clawson just balanced forty-one kernels of the Fultz.

This just about corresponds with the difference in yield. Of course, however, if as many pecks or pounds per acre are sown of one kind as the other, there will be the most stalks and heads per acre of the Fultz, provided it "stools out" as much as the Clawson.

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Baker,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

Life has a burden for every man's shoulder,
None may escape from its burden and care;
Miss it in youth and 'twill come when we're older,
And fit us as close as the garment we wear.

Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,
Robbing our hearts of their treasures of song;
Lovers grow cold, and friendships are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

Everyday toil is an everyday blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may share,
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing,
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter,
Just when we mourn there were none to befriend;
Hope in the heart makes the burdens seem lighter,
And somehow or other we get to the end.

—Alpheus Burgoine.

Baltimore Sun.

A COLORADO EXPERIENCE.

One tempest tossed night, weather-bound at a small hotel on the stage route from Santa Fe, we met a fellow traveler, in whom we became greatly interested. The howling gale and elementary uproar intensified the cosy cheer of our snug little parlor. The genial warmth from the heaped up ruddy coals in the grate and spicy exhalations steaming from an earthen mug brewing in front, out of which, from time to time, we replenished our glasses, stimulated conversation, and we were soon launched upon a stream of startling adventure.

Among others, my companion, a finely built, athletic fellow, narrated an experience of the previous season, which, he said, "made every hair stand on tiptoe."

"How?" we asked. "You were in great peril?"

"One of those imminent risks that meet you at every turn. Four of us came in the stage from Santa Fe, the last of June, I think. A young lady—governess in an officer's family—her escort, a wealthy merchant, reputable, with a guaranty of honor inscribed on every line of his earnest face, and myself, were acquainted; the other was the horseshoer of the company, bound for the stables at Denver.

"The lady—among the twenties—was so happy in the thought of going East and seeing her widowed mother—was so interested and full of life that her joy rippled through our conversation like a merry warble.

"You like a personal description?

"Well, rather tall and willowy, eyes as black and full of sparkle as a frosty night, and hair, commonly called red, but with a glint of gold lines and dashes wherever the sunlight glanced across it. I saw it fully when she dropped her hat, and a stylish, neat affair that was, too—but I have not come to that yet.

"I'm sure you're aware of the brigandages for which that route is noted. Marvelous tales are told of the robbers. I suspect the mountain passes of the Apennines hold no more mystery of crime than do the rocky passes of this fresh continent. Constantly facing danger, the pioneer acquires a hardihood that fits him for every fresh encounter of peril, however unusual. The periodic robbing of stages has become so much of a fact that the express company will take no more risks, and specie and treasure will have to be taken east by private parties.

"As a government expert, I was well known to the bankers of Santa Fe. They never hesitated to intrust me with large amounts of gold—and this time was no exception. So I was loaded, partly by means of an inner belt around my waist, partly by a false bottom improvised in my valise by gumming strong wrapping paper over the precious parcels and inner lining of the bag.

"The day would have been intolerable but for the cool currents that swept down the declivities and through the mountain ravines. Frequently during the day, up the steep ascents, we would go out and walk. It rested us and relieved the tedium of the drive. The lady was most charming, rattling her words like fine shot against our salutes of wit and wisdom, and turning into sport and jest our serious fears. She became confidential, and told us 'she expected to return a madame, with a military escort—if she returned at all. Her fiance was a lieutenant, stationed now in Indian Territory; but when he received his furlough—well, very soon, perhaps—then we might expect to hear of wedding bells.'

"I would like to be a little richer," she said, with a sigh, "but we must take what the good God gives us, and my treasure happens to be not in gold!"

"How much of a dot have you?" said the practical merchant.

"She laughed merrily. 'Are you a bandit in disguise?' then saying, 'The fruits of my industry amount to the heavy weight of \$1,000 in gold.'

"You haven't it with you?" he inquired, so quickly and earnestly that I was surprised.

"Come, you are accounted shrewd; just try and find out! I will answer all relevant questioning."

"He blushed and stammered an apology, and sat for a moment on a projecting rock on the side of the road over the mountain edge. She had gathered stray flowers on her walk, diving under bushes and behind rocks, and was fastening them on her hat and mantle. A scarlet creeper ran around the base of the rock down the side of the mountain.

"Oh, that suits me; I must have it," she said rising to her feet, and dropping hat and flowers in the excitement. Just then a sudden eddy of wind came twisting round the corner of a fissure, and whirled hat and flowers round and round, lodging them beyond her power of recovery on a narrow ledge of perpendicular rock, jutting out and inaccessible from the road.

"How now? what will you do?" I said, half in sport at the possibility of a bare-headed companion for the rest of the trip.

"To my surprise, she looked the image of despair and grief; the color had faded out of her rosy cheeks, even her lips were ashy and pale. Her hands were clasped in the most agonizing expression as she mutely gazed at the slender shape below, mocking her with its airy grace of bloom."

"Oh, my friends! can't you recover that hat for me? Do, in pity, and I will thank you to my dying day!"

"No mother, appealing for a lost child, could have been more piteous, while tears stood in her eyes. I was half angry that any woman could be so metamorphosed by the loss of a hat. The merchant whistled, looked bewildered, but evidently didn't choose to risk his life. The driver and horseshoer came to

her rescue; they fastened a hook on to the end of a coil of rope, saying:

"Don't fear, miss, nor look so anxious; we'll rig something an' get yer hat!"

"The driver, stretched at full length, with only his head and an arm over the precipice, and anchored firmly by the rest of the party, threw his rope, harpoon fashion, with an unerring aim. It caught in the rim, the hat was drawn up carefully and restored to the young girl, who with exhilarating color and sparkling eyes, thanked the men most profusely. They cut short her rhapsodies by jumping on the driver's box and telling us to 'pile in.'

"Once inside, she said:

"As you are all my friends, I must let you into the secret of my hat. All the money I possess is hidden in the lining—quilted in—and no man, not even the highwayman, would ever suspect the treasure hidden in such a cell; now would they?"

"We of course praised her ingenuity.

"A good thousand, is it?" said the merchant.

"The very sum," she replied.

"It was about two o'clock in the morning. We were well out of the most formidable passes, driving briskly toward the Canadian fork. The full moon lightened our way, making the bushes and trees adjacent cast sharp, decided shadows across the road. I had exchanged places with the horse-shoer. Inside they were dozing, but I was awake and alert. We beguiled the weary hour by story-telling. Suddenly I saw something moving in the shadow of the road on beyond us."

"What is that?" I said.

"The driver looked, his eyes rounding like the moon."

"Nothing but a burro!" referring to the pack mules that frequently strayed down the mountain side. It disappeared quickly in the shade, and from thence, instantly, as if by magic, jumped out into the road two men. They were hidden in huge slouched sombreros and army cloaks. The stoutest caught the bridle of the leaders; the other, covering us with his rifle, shot:

"Don't stir, or you are dead men!"

"Advancing closer, and keeping us within the range of his muzzle, he cried out:

"Pitch out the treasure box, quick! We are in a hurry!"

"The driver began to stammer a reply, shaking as if he had an ague stroke, but I hushed him with a whisper:

"Stop, stop! let me talk to these men! There is no treasure aboard to-night!" I said this coolly, at the same time swaying my body to and fro, backwards and forwards, to get out of the range of the muzzle; the man was evidently very nervous, as well as very near.

"As I intended he should, he took me for an express messenger, and, as neither driver nor messenger are supposed to possess any valuables, they are seldom molested.

"None of your nonsense!" replied the bandit. "Hand out the treasure, or you'll see trouble."

"The man at the reins evidently enjoyed my endeavor to get out of range, for he squeaked in a high, falsetto voice:

"Do them bar's look big?"

"Yes," I said, echoing the old joke current among the miners. "Yes, I can read all the advertisements on the wadding!"

"He chuckled a rough chuckle.

"Come, come, heave out that specie-box," shouted the man holding the rifle.

"I insisted there was none."

"Here, look at the waybill; if there is any such thing aboard it will be among the items, and I made a move to get down, holding it in my hand."

"Stay where you are, or I'll shoot you on the spot!"

"I threw him the way bill. He dropped his rifle and picked it up, perusing the items in the moonlight. Profiting by this action I undertook to slip my portemonnaie into my pocket. The driver, misunderstanding the movement, whispered:

"Have you got one?" The man at the reins noticed the conning, and hallooed at us. The other instantly called:

"None of that!"

"We threw up our hands, and he again turned to the way-bill. I did manage to seize my money, slipping it into my boot."

"You see there's no mention made of the treasure, and if it was sent it would be noted on the bill. However, you can get up and look in the box, and satisfy yourself."

"He hesitated but a moment, and then jumped up and looked in the box; in doing so he kicked my valise."

"Open this!" said he. I did so, taking out carefully its contents and letting them look inside; the wrapping paper deceived him.

"No," he cried, "there's no treasure on this stage, but we've sworn to have a hundred dollars to-night, and if we can't find it in the treasure box, we may find it in the baggage."

"You haven't it with you?" he inquired, so quickly and earnestly that I was surprised.

"Come, you are accounted shrewd; just try and find out! I will answer all relevant questioning."

"He blushed and stammered an apology, and sat for a moment on a projecting rock on the side of the road over the mountain edge. She had gathered stray flowers on her walk, diving under bushes and behind rocks, and was fastening them on her hat and mantle. A scarlet creeper ran around the base of the rock down the side of the mountain.

"It was evident they were sleeping. The men rattled the door and roused them. Presenting his gun, he ordered them out to be searched. They obeyed, half asleep. He placed them in a row. "Hands up!" he said. "Now for your pockets!" The horseshoer had but two dollars in silver, the merchant's portemonnaie showed but a five, and the young lady's nothing but some stamps and a little change. The girl, I am sure, looked as if she would swoon.

"You're a mean crowd to have so little with you," said he, "and I've a mind to send you to heaven this very night. A hundred dollars we must have, so we'll go for your baggage." This was uttered with infinite disgust.

The merchant then spoke. "You'll find nothing of account in our baggage, but if you will ask this young lady for her hat, and carefully rip out the lining, you will find something worth your pains."

The girl turned toward him with blazing eyes, and uttered but one word:

"Traitor!"

"There was no escape; the hat was secured. After the lining was carefully ripped out, it was returned with thanks."

"In luck, in luck!" said the highwayman.

"Jump in, all. I'm sorry for your loss, miss,"

but we are bound to take whatever is sent us. We have no treasure, but this will do. Drive on!"

"I want the way-bill," I said, excitedly, for the scene we had just witnessed had increased my indignation to a fever heat.

"He handed it to me, but it fluttered under the horse's feet, and again I demanded it. Mechanically he picked it up, mounted the wheel, and handed it to me. Then, touching his hat to the lady, said:

"But for this lining you might have been lying in yonder ditch. No treasure on board! Come this way next time without it, and we'll finish your accounts. Drive on!"

"We gladly followed this advice, but could not find language vigorous enough to express our contempt for the meanness of the merchant. The driver swore at him in Spanish, and the young lady answered all attempts at consolation with hysterical sobs. The merchant alone preserved his equanimity of temper.

"Arriving at Denver, he begged very earnestly of the young lady, with me as her friend, to grant him a few moments for explanation in a private parlor. He was so in earnest that the young girl yielded a reluctant consent.

"He closed the door and bolted it, which looked strangely.

"Don't fear," he said, as I fumbled for my revolver. Sitting in a chair, he pulled off his boot, and from the toe pulled out a roll of greenbacks. Said he, "A few days before leaving, I was lucky enough to find an opportunity to exchange my doublets for these. My poor child, let me make restitution. Here are two thousand in bills for the one thousand secured by the robbers," handing her that amount; "your lining was a God-send to me; if they had searched me further they would have secured twenty instead of one thousand. Concealed in my baggage are diamonds and precious stones, which, if they had secured, would have begged me." Taking a solitaire from his vest lining, he presented that also for her acceptance. "I should have explained in the stage, but walls have ears, and why should I trust others with my secrets?"

"Of course, as it turned out, I was highly pleased at the sagacity of the gentleman; the more so as I recollect the responsibility of the specie, I, too, had assumed.

"I need not tell you that the lady's tears were transmitted into rare smiles, and she was sent to her home rejoicing."

THE WEST UNEQUALLED IN STORY TELLING.

It is no use for an Eastern man to try to tell a big story when there is a Western man about. Causeur has tried it and got beaten, beaten clean out of sight. He thought he could spin a yarn that would test anyone's credibility, but he always found that a Western man could go him one better.

"When I was a young man," said Colonel B., "we lived in Illinois. The farm had been well wooded, and the stumps were pretty thick. But we put the corn in among them, and managed to raise a fair crop. The next season I did my share of the plowing. We had a 'sulky' plow, and I sat in the seat and managed the horses, four as handsome bays as ever a man drew a rein over. One day I found a stump right in my way. I hated to back out, so I just said a word to the team, and, if you'll believe it, they just walked that plow through that stump as though it had been cheese."

Not a soul expressed surprise. But Major S., who had been a quiet listener, remarked quietly:

"It's curious, but I had a similar experience myself, once. My mother always made our clothes in those days, as well as the cloth they were made of. The old lady was awful proud of her homespun—said it was the strongest cloth in the State. One day I had just plowed through a white oak stump in the way you speak of, colonel, but it was a little too quick for me. It came together before I was out of the way, and nipped the seat of my trousers. I felt mean, I can tell you; but I put the string on the ponies, and, if you'll believe it, they just snaked that stump out roots and all. Something had to give, you know."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

HOW THE APOSTLES DIED.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome, and, at his own request, with his head downward.

2. Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross with cords, on which he hung two days, exhorting the people till he expired.

3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.

4. St. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.

5. St. Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.

6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous king.

7. St. Mathew was killed with a halberd.

8. St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of lances, and afterward run through the body with a lance.

9. St. Simon was crucified.

10. Thaddeus, or Judas, was cruelly put to death.

11. St. Matthias; the manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says stoned, then beheaded; another says he was crucified.

12. Judas Iscariot fell and his bowels gushed out.

13. St. John died a natural death.

14. St. Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address, and business of some of the most reliable breeders of black cattle, horses,

HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

STRAWBERRY CATALOGUE.—Mr. Wm. Parry, the reliable nurseryman of Cinnaminson, N. J., advertises his fall list of strawberry plants for sale. He includes Longfellow and Warren. His price list will be sent on application by postal card, or colored illustrated catalogue, for three-cent stamp.

THE Recorder says "the Chas. Downing strawberry was originated by Mr. Downing, of Kentucky." Mr. Downer was the originator, and the locality was the same as Mr. Webb's, being only a short distance apart, and the same soil. This is one reason why we have so much faith in the general success of Mr. Webb's seedlings.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

"We have received a catalogue of two new varieties of strawberries, the testimonials of which are mostly extracts from newspapers or village papers, the editors of which probably do not know one variety of strawberry from another, and not one of whom are any way conversant with scarcely any of the newer or older sorts; hence no comparisons are made, but, according to their way of thinking, these are 'the finest' and 'the best,' and 'the largest' and 'the most productive' that they have any 'knowledge' of. Knowledge? what's the knowledge of such persons good for regarding strawberries in general? They remind us of an Englishman and his wife who worked for us a few years ago. No such berries were 'never grown as those in hold Hengland,' and yet the first strawberries that ripened with us, only medium size, and of which we showed them the largest, they exclaimed, 'Ho, my heyes! did you never see such berries in hold Hengland?' Bosh on such testimonials; let's be done with them and give such as are reliable."

The above from Purdy's *Fruit Recorder* has brought us the inquiry: "Does he mean Longfellow and Warren?" Of course not, as the following card will show:

OFFICE PURDY'S RECORDER AND FRUIT FARM, PALMYRA, 1879.

Can I exchange any of my stock with you for 100 to 500 each of Longfellow and Warren? I have a fine stock of all the newer kinds.

A. M. PURDY.

Having an excellent stock of such kinds as we wished to offer our customers, the above was respectfully declined.

For Farmers' Home Journal,
TURNIP GREENS.

The old fashioned "turnip greens" are perfectly hardy in winter, and make the best early "greens" for the table. In fact, they are in cooking condition during all the months of January, February and March. But their value as a forage plant for bees is not generally known, and to this fact I desire to call especial attention. The flowers bloom in April, and are unusually rich in pollen and honey. The rich food for the bees furnished by the flowers of turnip greens comes at a time when there is a scarcity of pollen-bearing bloom.

As a winter pasturage for sheep there is nothing so good as a lot sown broadcast with turnip greens. The sheep will graze it down close to the ground without injury, for it will grow up again early in the spring in time to produce plenty of flowers for the bees. The seed should be sown broadcast in July, August and September on every unoccupied piece of ground, and also with rye and buckwheat to bloom out for the bees.

Pee-wee Valley, Aug. 19. A. W. K.

PEAR BLIGHT.

Mr. D. P. Westcott, Rochester, N. Y., is reported in the *Rural Home* as having tried linseed oil repeatedly for the last four years on pear trees affected with blight, and with such uniform success that he is thoroughly convinced that it is a remedy. But he does not simply pour on the oil or wash the trees with it, but takes a paint brush and thoroughly works the oil into the pores of the bark, believing it is the closing of the pores, arresting circulation, that causes the blight. He had but one tree attacked last year, and the prompt and vigorous application of the oil cured it.

A correspondent of the *Detroit Post and Tribune* says salt sown about the roots of pear trees is a sure cure for the blight. "It will prevent blight without fail, and cure it, unless the tree is too far gone. The cure is gradual, but in two or three years a blighted tree will regain perfect health. I have been trying this treatment for upwards of twelve years upon my own trees, and each year strengthens my conviction that salt is the long sought remedy. I was led to try it by seeing it stated that the pear tree originated in some of the salt marshes of Europe. Brine, espe-

cially old meat brine, will do. Bury dry salt near the surface. The moment you see the pear leaves looking as if sprinkled or hastily dipped in ink, you may be sure that it is blight, and the tree will surely die unless the disease is arrested by the use of salt."

In giving our friends these articles on "Pear Blight," we do so without any recommendation. Our best authorities have only got as far as to say it is a fungoid disease, and give no remedy. It is well enough to experiment. We can have one satisfaction: as things stand our trees are nearly sure to die, and if we kill them by doctoring, it all amounts to the same thing in the end. Linseed oil has been recommended several times, but it must be pure or sure death is the result. We have no faith in salt, but don't think it likely to hurt much.

SMALL FRUITS.

From the Tennessee report for July we extract as follows:

The time of these crops is now over, but now is an opportune period for increasing the amount by planting vines. August is, next to March, the best time for setting out strawberries, and as this is the most important of the small fruits, we respectfully invite the attention of farmers to this crop. It is the first crop from which the farmer can get money in the spring, and as the money yield is enormous per acre, we know of nothing to which we can call the attention to, that is of more importance.

Great care should be taken in the selection of species, as some kinds, though very delicious for table use, will not bear transportation. Select the firmer varieties, then, and carefully prepare the soil to receive them. They will not pay to be set in poor land, unless well manured. The dry, poor, sandy ridges of the State will produce the very best berries if properly fertilized. The fall season, too, is the proper time to set out fruit trees and vines. Get them in the ground early enough to throw out roots, and then they will resist cold.

The highlands and plateau of Tennessee will yet be the most lucrative portions of the State when they are de-

voted to what seems to have been the intention of the Creator. Their adap-

tion to fruits is proven by the fact that this year our almost entire supply is to be drawn from elevated points. We

hope to see this vast territory utilized in this and grazing purposes before many years. They have been patiently awaiting the will of man in this respect, and the time seems now to be near at hand.

As most beginners have no extractor, and need all the nice comb they have, they can have the honey removed by breaking the copings, and placing the combs in the upper story of the hive in need of honey. The bees will carry it to the brood chamber and store it for winter.

This year has proven to me the value of empty combs, as my bees have stored surplus only when supplied with frames full of empty comb. I have not had a single section box filled when supplied with only a starter of natural comb or foundation.

If you have a feeder, use it; if not, a plate in the upper story filled with wet sugar or syrup, with some grass to prevent bees from drowning, may safely be used. If your bees are weak in number, and are not raising young, add some flour to the food you give them. By the last of next month the bees should have enough sealed honey to last them until spring.

And now is the time to sow turnip seed, than which there is no better honey and pollen producing plant. It comes in about apple blossom time.

Pee-wee Valley, Aug. 8. K.

A GREAT many men, whatever may have been their experience in life, are accustomed to complain of the usage they have received in the world. They fill the ears of those who have the misfortune to be their friends with lamentations respecting their own troubles. But there is no man that is not born into a world of trouble; and no man has attained to anything like the full stature of manhood who has not been ground, as it were, to powder by the hardships which he has encountered in this life. This is a world in which men are made, not by velvet, but by stone and iron handling.

"MA, has sister Floy ever traveled any?" "No, child, no—you mustn't speak when others are talking." "Then, when I was a-lyin' under the soft Sunday night, and sister and Mr. John came in from church and was a-settin' in the big rockin'cheer, how came her to say that the nicest land she ever was in was Lapland?"

A MAN coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out, his nose spread all over his face, and one of his ears chewed off, replied to a policeman who interviewed him: "I didn't like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, and I went in ter see the man who writ it, an' he war there!"

STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, BRODHEAD, KY., Aug. 15, 1879.

Receipts and disbursements of the secretary's office for the week ending August 15, 1879:

RECEIPTS.	
Grange 565, June quarter, 1879.	\$1.00
Grange 840, June quarter, 1879.	1.68
Grange 1142, June quarter, 1879.	5.32
Grange 493, March quarter, 1879.	1.92
Grange 835, June quarter, 1879.	.80
Total receipts.	\$10.72
PUSHESMENTS.	
Grange 840, paid delegate.	\$1.68
Grange 493, paid stamps.	.92
Paid express charges, No. 50.	.25
Cash on hand.	\$7.87

Since my last report, I have furnished Mr. C. E. Bowman, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Kentucky, the names and post-office address of one Secretary of subordinate Granges in each county, as a suitable person to correspond with; and when he sends you his blanks for monthly reports, please be prompt and as accurate as you can, in making out and forwarding to him these reports, that the order in Kentucky may be posted in this matter.

There are many Secretaries of subordinate Granges that have not as yet forwarded their reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1879. As the harvest and election are now over, I hope Secretaries will attend to this duty without delay. Send in your reports promptly, whether you have a balance to your credit or not, as it is important you should report promptly, so the books of this office may be kept up, and we can know what we are doing.

I would state that the order in the State is fast settling upon a firm basis, in consolidating small Granges, and in lopping off dead branches that are a drawback to live members.

I now begin to look upon the Grange as a permanent institution in Kentucky, and getting in healthy condition. When we get upon a solid basis, and learn to co-operate and make the order useful, we will begin to have a permanent growth, and a lasting one.

JAS. G. CARTER,
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

FEED YOUR BEES.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

August is one of the critical months in apiculture. Therefore examine, and if each colony has not about twenty-five lbs of sealed honey, it should be fed, and now is the time for it, to insure the bees wintering. Feed unsaleable honey or sugar; the finer the sugar, the greater certainty of the health of your bees, and some are using grape sugar on account of cheapness.

As there is so much difference of opinion as to its good or bad qualities, I would advise the beginner, for whom this is written, to wait until the question is settled before trying it. Molasses and very dark sugar are both thought to be unwholesome for bees. Combs of surplus honey, which are only partially sealed, should have the honey extracted and used.

As most beginners have no extractor, and need all the nice comb they have, they can have the honey removed by breaking the copings, and placing the combs in the upper story of the hive in need of honey. The bees will carry it to the brood chamber and store it for winter.

This year has proven to me the value of empty combs, as my bees have stored surplus only when supplied with frames full of empty comb. I have not had a single section box filled when supplied with only a starter of natural comb or foundation.

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And now is the time to sow turnip seed, than which there is no better honey and pollen producing plant. It comes in about apple blossom time.

Pee-wee Valley, Aug. 8. K.

A GREAT operatic "star" once gave her servant, a simple country girl, an order for the opera on a night when she appeared in one of her greatest parts. That evening the great prima donna surpassed herself; she was recalled time after time; the audience was wildly enthusiastic, almost every number was encored. On returning she wearily asked her maid how she had enjoyed the opera. "Well, the opera, ma'am, was fine, but I felt sorry for you," was the reply. "For me, child! And why?" "Well, ma'am," said the waiting maid, "you did everything so badly, that the people were always shouting and storming at you, and making you do it all over again."

"SAM, wharfo' am de 'casion ob yer sore nose?" "Ise been sunstruck, Clem." "Dasso? How kin be visitation?" "Well, yer see, dat boy Rem an' me was heftin' punkins last night, and Rem p'nted one t'ords me rader sprightly, an' dar's de record ob de 'clision."

The bad effects of imprudence in eating and drinking are speedily removed, and the depression following eating is quickly banished by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cents.

BRINLY PLOWS

Kind of Soil
and Work.



Best and Deep
est in Use.

One of the Most Popular is Shown Above.

Send for Full Illustrated Price List.

BRINLY, MILES & HARDY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS. Main and Preston Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. SKENE & CO.

Proprietors

LOUISVILLE FERTILIZER WORKS
Louisville, Ky.

Manufacture RAW BONE DUST, the BEST FERTILIZER for Wheat,
SKENE'S COMPLETE PLANT FOOD,
SKENE'S PERFECT TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

Will Make Fertilizers According to Formulas Sent Them.

Keep constantly on hand PURE STANDARD PERUVIAN GUANO and LOBOS GUANO, and all kinds of FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

They will send their Pamphlet on the Chemistry of Plants free to those sending their names. Also, give advice to those who desire it—How and when to use Fertilizers. Those sending for advice will please state how much wheat per acre and how much corn the land they wish to fertilize will produce without manure.

WORKS—Nos. 177 to 187 High Ave.

OFFICE—No. 153 West Main Street.

100 PIANOS & ORGANS

Manufactured by the greatest makers,

Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, Kurtzmann, Mason & Hamlin.

Smith American Organ o., and others,

at prices LOWER THAN EVER at the newly en-

larged warerooms of their

Sole Wholesale Agent,

D. P. FAULDS, 165 Fourth Street.

Purchasers should see them before buying elsewhere.

24-187

FRAZER AXLE CREASE



For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. SAMUEL CUPPLES & CO., Agents for our St. Louis Factory. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicago and New York.

TRADE MARK

Largest Stock in America. Prices extraordinarily low. Also, Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, etc. Price and Descriptive List FREE.

T. B. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

10-1000-00

GRAPES VINES.

Largest Stock in America. Prices extraordinarily low. Also, Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, etc. Price and Descriptive List FREE.

T. B. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

10-1000-00

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powder is pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

27-187 I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

R. W. MEREDITH. W. N. HALEMAN

Courier-Journal Job Rooms

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1855—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.
 NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.
 PUBLISHERS.
 Office No. 15 Courier-Journal Building, Corner
 Fourth and Green Streets,
 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....\$1 50
 Where currency is not at hand, persons in remitting can send postage stamps in small amounts.

We prepay postage on all papers sent to subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the regular advertising columns of the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following rates:

One inch, one time.....\$1 50
 One inch, four times.....10 00
 One inch, three months.....18 00
 One inch, six months.....25 00

Reading notices 20 cents per line, first insertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per line.

Authorized advertising agents will be allowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special position in this paper.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

The Munfordville fair will be held October 14, four days.

A crop of potatoes in Boone county, Ky., was sold last week at \$1 per barrel.

AFTER the heavy storms of last week farmers reported the prospects for the corn crop as very flattening.

The report of the death in England of Mrs. Sartoris, ex-President Grant's only daughter, which was telegraphed last week, proves to be untrue. It was another Mrs. Sartoris who died.

FAIREST TROTTING TIME.—Mr. Bonner's horse, Edwin Forrest, made a mile in 2:11 1/4 on August 9. This is the fastest mile ever trotted, and it was over a three-quarter track at that.

THE Paducah fair will be held October 14, 15, 16 and 17. They give a good list of premiums. The programme can be had by addressing Mr. J. H. Ashcraft, the secretary, at Paducah.

SEED WHEAT.—The millers of Russerville, Ky., protest against the sowing of Fultz, Clawson and Dicht wheat. They propose to publish a statement, and are entitled to a respectful hearing.

THE Tennessee Agricultural Association will hold its annual fair at Nashville beginning September 30, and holding through the week. Reduced rates for stock and passengers has been promised by the railroads.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.—The Louisville & Nashville railroad has made a reduction of about seven cents per hundred pounds on all freights shipped from Glasgow. Tobacco is taken for Louisville at thirty-seven cents per cwt.

THE dogs in Henry county are killing all the sheep of the member-elect of the Legislature. Really we tremble lest they should begin on the representatives next, and then stick a tooth in our good old governor before we can repeal the dog law. Perhaps an extra session would save us.

HELP! HELP!—Week before last the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL advised its farmer readers to hold for the \$1 per bushel for their orchard grass seed. The dealers gave us a terrible wigging, and we now call for help from the farmers. One dollar and fifty cents from each one will ease our pains, and we'll send the paper to the donor for one year too. Come along!

THE Bardstown fair will be held September 2, 3 and 4. The directors are making every effort to make this equal, if not surpass, their most successful fairs of former days. Everything is arranged for the comfort and convenience of exhibitors and visitors. Bardstown is a good place to show stock or machinery. The premiums are liberal enough to attract attention.

THE HOG CROP.—It is getting to be about time to begin speculating in regard to the fall hog crop. So far as we have been able to observe, there is no reason to expect much more than the number of last year in our own State. While there has been no especial effort made to increase the number, and under ordinary circumstances it would be decreased, the freedom from epidemic diseases has been greater than hitherto,

and this will counterbalance any shortage from indisposition of farmers to raise pigs. If there is any change in the number marketed this fall we think there will be a slight increase. No one can tell what the ruling price will be, but speculations point to about three cents in the country. It will take at least four cents to make farmers happy.

ORCHARD grass seed seems slow to move. Either the foreign purchasers do not credit the Kentucky short crop theory, or they are holding back to see if they can not get up a little no-demand theory of their own to counteract it. A few crops have been sold at \$1, but we can hardly claim this as selling rate, although that is what most of them hold for. Ninety cents per bushel can be obtained for good clean seed.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.—The programme for the nineteenth St. Louis fair and exposition is ready for distribution. The industrial exposition opens September 22, and the live stock, fruit, etc., departments October 6. The premiums offered are very large. This is the only fair where large premiums are given for all classes of blooded cattle. Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, Herefords and Shorthorns, each have their separate rings. The purses to trotting horses are very attractive. The crowd is always immense at the St. Louis fair. Address G. O. Kalb, secretary, for premium list and rules.

THE DANVILLE FAIR.—The fair last week was the first under the management of the new company, and it is gratifying to know that it was very successful in every way. We have space merely to mention some of the more important entries. Mr. A. H. Davison, of Fayette, sharply contested with Mr. R. M. Fisher for premiums for Southdown sheep. The premiums were pretty evenly divided. For Cotswools, Geo. Dunn, of Mercer; Gentry & Son, J. T. & Q. Burgess, of Bourbon, and Mr. Cecil, of Mercer, carried out the ribbons.

In the cattle rings Messrs. W. W. Goddard, G. M. Bedford, of Bourbon; Worthington & Caldwell, T. C. Coleman, Gran. Cecil, and several other exhibitors contested for the prizes which were divided among them. Mr. Bedford took herd premium and sweepstakes cow, and T. C. Coleman that for sweepstakes bull.

In the Jersey cattle ring, Caldwell & Myer got first for bull, and Dr. J. M. Myer for cow; Rubie Gentry for cow under two years.

The usual fine and interesting exhibition of saddle and harness horses was made. The leading horsemen of Central Kentucky met on the grounds, and much gallant fights in most every ring, much to the amusement of the very fine crowd of spectators.

The Danville fair is under the management of young and energetic men, who will add to its success by keeping it up in every way with the fairs in the other Bluegrass counties.

THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued a valuable report for the quarter ending June 30, 1879. The report is by counties, and is very thorough and complete. It embraces crops of all kinds, the acreage and the increase and decrease, live stock and their diseases, bees, eggs, poultry, population, number and valuation of farms and dwellings, taxes, agricultural societies, dairy products, orchards and fruits, meteorological tables, wool clip, diagrams showing the increase or decrease of each crop for four years, and much other interesting information in regard to that wonderful and rapidly growing young State.

Nothing could be more influential in attracting immigration to a State than the circulation of such a pamphlet as this; and it may be possible that while the numerous correspondents of the board were collecting the facts to be published in this report, that the negroes of the South heard something about them and rushed *pell-mell* to a State that had so much enterprise and energy in its people and officials. They doubtless considered, where there was so much rapidly accumulating wealth and vigorous outgrowth in prosperity, there must of necessity be a great many crumbs falling about, which they could glean and fatten their carcasses on. But these deluded negroes have learned to their sorrow the truth of the old proverb that, "Without labor there is no reward."

The productions of Kansas are all obtained by good honest, hard work, and any one is greatly mistaken if he expects to make a living in that rigorous climate by lounging around and doing nothing, in the same manner that many of the negroes get along in the warm, genial, sunny South.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is Located at Lexington.

As was foreshadowed last week, the legislative committee, with Lieut. Gov. Underwood at its head, met in this city last week, and by a vote of four to three permanently located the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington, where the city offered its park of 51 acres, which cost with buildings \$50,000, and \$30,000 in cash; and to which sum the county of Fayette added \$20,000.

This settles the vexed question at last, and it is to be hoped now that this institution, with its liberal income from government and State, will be made useful in educating the youth of the State in the way that will best develop the resources of her great agricultural and mineral districts.

There will be objections in future, no doubt, if past experiences are remembered, to attaching the college to any other concern, or any other concern to the college; but it does appear that some sort of connection should exist between the State Bureau of Agriculture and the A. and M. College.

We do not undertake to point out in what manner this may be effected, or which should be subordinate, but it is evident that the bureau can not benefit the class it is meant to, in its present shape, to an extent equal to its cost.

If this college should be connected with the Bureau of Agriculture and the two should be in co-operation with a department of immigration, there are great openings for future usefulness. At this time there are millions of people, strong, able-bodied workmen, in Europe, dependent upon the United States for daily bread and meat. The pinch with them is not so great as it is in China, where women have eaten their own children, but it is only one degree removed from actual want and starvation. Under these circumstances longing eyes have been turned to this country, and there is an earnest yearning to immigrate to this land of plenty and prosperity.

The trades people are organizing clubs to ship some of their more needy fellow-workmen across the ocean, and skilled workmen are being sent over by large manufacturers under contracts to work in this country. Some British establishments, in cutlery for instance, have found it advantageous to send machinery and workmen to the United States to make their articles here, instead of sending the ready-made articles across the ocean and paying a high duty, say sixty per cent. on their value.

In this country they will have cheap land, cheap buildings, cheap taxes, cheap food, cheap fuel; and, with their own workmen and machinery brought over from the old country, they can make their wares, such as knives, scissors, scythes, hoes and other implements of fine steel, just as cheap as can be done in England, and the whole 60 per cent.

customs duty will be saved. The prospect of the future is that more than a million of work people will be drawn to this country in the next few years.

In the agricultural districts of England the suffering is particularly severe. It is useless for us to discuss the causes of this distress, for it is so great that Parliament has appointed a committee to do this. But one thing is certain: a well organized and energetic bureau of immigration could, at a small cost, bring over just as many British farmers to Kentucky as could be accommodated with situations.

Whoever has land for sale, or wants to engage a farm hand for next year, should speak out. And if all should speak at once, we would hear such a mighty shout that would arouse the whole State to the necessity of prompt action, in replenishing our fields with fresh laborers and reclaiming our abandoned farms and waste lands.

MORE THAN TWO BALES TO THE ACRE.

Several times during the last four years we have taken occasion to call attention to the new process of cotton planting so successfully pursued by Mr. J. J. Crump, of this county. The result of this process was 1,310 lbs of ginned cotton to the acre in 1877, 1,000 lbs in 1878, and this season the prospects are good for the heaviest yield he has ever had.

For the benefit of our readers and exchanges we will again give Mr. Crump's formula: He prepares his land in December by digging holes three feet from each other, each eighteen inches square and eighteen inches deep; these holes he fills with manure to within four inches to the top, and the remainder of the way with the top soil. At the usual season he plants with a view to having three stalks to a hill, and piles the clay from the bottoms of the pits as deep over their tops as the supply will admit of, with a view to keeping down the grass, then cultivates with hand and hoe, never allowing a plow to be used.

The preparation is made in December in order to subdue the fiery qualities of the fertilizer, and the holes when prepared will make at least three crops without changing their contents—the second crop generally being the best, and the first and third about the same. This plan has gotten beyond the sphere of experiment, and there is no longer necessity for a man to scrape over a dozen acres when he can obtain more cotton and better cotton by cultivating

two or three by Mr. Crump's process.—Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner.

Mr. Crump has clearly hit upon a good thing. No system of culture can be so thorough and perfect as spading the ground and mixing in the manure to the depth of eighteen inches. The holes are just large enough to afford accommodation for the roots of the three cotton plants allowed to grow in each one, and they are near enough together to fill the rows with the growing plants without being crowded, but the rows should be six feet apart in rich bottom lands, where the stalks grow six or eight feet high.

Mr. Crump has given the planters of the South the original idea and practically proved its great value.

Upon this basis great improvements can be made, such, for instance, as the use of a horse hoe or scraper to work between the rows to keep down grass and weeds, for the surface culture of the crop can not be too shallow. Then again, the fertilizer can be composted and mixed with soil ready to fill in the holes whenever they are dug at any time during the fall, winter and spring. In this way more time for preparing the ground can be obtained, and a larger crop can consequently be planted without employing extra field hands. In trotting the holes there are ingenious implements called post-hole augurs and diggers, that will help the workman along twice as fast as he can work with a spade. Thus by machinery and improved implements the work can be done more rapidly and more economically, and the planter who intelligently adopts Mr. Crump's process will be able to double his cotton crop without any more labor and cost than he now expends in the old way of cultivating.

The whole secret of Mr. Crump's process is the liberal use of manures. He does not say what fertilizers he uses, but they are doubtless a compost of cotton seed, guano and stable manure. Instead of cotton seed, it will be better to use the meal of cotton seed, from which the oil has been extracted, and the ashes from the hulls and stalks. An oil mill ought to give a ton of meal for a ton of seed, delivered at the mill. At present the prevailing price paid by the mills is only \$7 per ton for the seed, while they charge \$16 per ton at the mill for the meal. The meal is no richer in proportion to weight than the seed, but it can be used as a fertilizer in a more convenient form and made to spread over more land; still, the difference in value as a fertilizer between the seed and the meal is not as great as that made in the buying and selling price of each by the mills. Therefore, rather than sell cotton seed at \$7 per ton to buy meal at \$16, every planter should crush the seed in his corn mill and use it as a fertilizer for his cotton crop.

Salt sown heavily between the rows during the spring and summer will keep down the grass and insects, and improve the fertility of the soil. Old salt from the city pork houses can be bought at half price.

The main point in Mr. Crump's process—and a good one it is, too—is in putting so large a supply of manure (being sufficient to last for three years) just where it is needed by the roots of the growing plants, and nowhere else! He concentrates the manure in the holes, just as the grain drill plants together the grain and its fertilizer in the same row, and all the manure is within reach of the plant to feed on. There is no waste, as there would be in spreading the manure broadcast over the land; nor is there any drying out of the plant, as in surface manuring, for as the long tap root of the cotton plant penetrates the soil in its downward growth, it finds rich food all the way down for 18 inches to keep up a vigorous and healthy growth of the stalk and branches. Thus drought will not affect it, and an early frost will only aid the crop by checking the growth of the plant, and causing the bolls to open.

Here, then, is an opening for the Southern planters to better their fortunes by their own exertions.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

Florence.....August 27, 3 days
 Shelbyville.....August 26, 3 days
 Lexington.....August 26, 5 days
 Springfield.....August 27, 3 days
 Alexandria.....September 2, 5 days
 Frankfort.....September 2, 5 days
 Germantown.....September 2, 5 days
 Bowling Green.....September 4, 3 days
 Bardstown.....September 2, 3 days
 Paris.....September 2, 5 days
 Henderson.....September 17, 5 days
 Hartford.....September 30, 5 days
 Glasgow.....October 7, 4 days
 Owensboro.....October 8, 3 days

Several times during the last four years we have taken occasion to call attention to the new process of cotton planting so successfully pursued by Mr. J. J. Crump, of this county. The result of this process was 1,310 lbs of ginned cotton to the acre in 1877, 1,000 lbs in 1878, and this season the prospects are good for the heaviest yield he has ever had.

For the benefit of our readers and exchanges we will again give Mr. Crump's formula: He prepares his land in December by digging holes three feet from each other, each eighteen inches square and eighteen inches deep; these holes he fills with manure to within four inches to the top, and the remainder of the way with the top soil. At the usual season he plants with a view to having three stalks to a hill, and piles the clay from the bottoms of the pits as deep over their tops as the supply will admit of, with a view to keeping down the grass, then cultivates with hand and hoe, never allowing a plow to be used.

The preparation is made in December in order to subdue the fiery qualities of the fertilizer, and the holes when prepared will make at least three crops without changing their contents—the second crop generally being the best, and the first and third about the same. This plan has gotten beyond the sphere of experiment, and there is no longer necessity for a man to scrape over a dozen acres when he can obtain more cotton and better cotton by cultivating

THE CENTRAL SYSTEM.

A telegram from New York to the Courier-Journal, recently, says:

The different trade organizations throughout the country are responding promptly to the circulars of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, asking them to unite in the central system instead of the bushel, and by October 1 the new system will no doubt begin to operate smoothly.

The system provides that all dealings in grain, flour, meal, provisions, lard, tallow, butter, cheese, petroleum, naval stores, oils, hay, salt, seed, dried fruit, live and dressed stock, freights, storage or other articles of produce that are or may be dealt in by produce merchants, be based exclusively on the basis of weight, the unit of transactions to be the pound avoirdupois, and the multiple thereof to be the cental or 100 pounds avoirdupois.

To-day Messrs. Asa Stevens, A. S. Jewell, A. E. Orr, and Gustav Schwab, the Committee on Trade, referred the subject of the weight for vinegar to a number of prominent wholesale grocers, and the weight for molasses and syrups to the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade. This body has already adopted the central system.

The weight fixed for oils is 7 1/2 lbs to the gallon. The weights of the various liquids are to be determined now, so that they might be accepted by the subsistence departments of the government in making up the contracts. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior are both favorable to the adoption of the central system.

ABOUT BONE DUST.—Mr. R. H. Hoskins, 31 Main street, this city, is agent for the Champion Raw Bone Meal, which is made especially for his trade. If the meal comes up to his sample, and this he guarantees, no farmer can complain of its want of purity. Under a strong microscope every particle shows that it is clear bone.

He explains that it is made in St. Louis from the bones gathered on the prairies, where they have bleached for years; all the softer portions have decomposed, what is left being the hardest and purest bone. It is also claimed that the bones of wild or prairie cattle make a better fertilizer than that of stall fed or slop fed stock. Of this we have no means of knowing, unless it be proven by actual test; but one superiority of that kind have the freedom from heat in cooking, that many of the bones gathered about cities have been subjected to. The raw bone meal is considered much better.

Mr. Hoskins has certificate of Prof. G. A. Liebig that he analyzed a sample of the same meal, from which we extract: "It is of remarkably uniform grain, free from all adulteration, and, not having been subjected to any steaming or boiling process, contains the nitrogenous element of the bone intact."

Mr. Hoskins is selling great quantities of this bone to the wheat growers, and largely also this year to those who tried it last.

We are just in receipt of the extensive catalogue of Kidd's great combination sale. It takes just eighty-three pages, closely crowded, to register the stock. If this is not to be the biggest sale ever held on Kentucky soil, numbers count for nothing. The Captain has advertised this sale all over the country at great expense, and his efforts have attracted more attention to Kentucky than anything that has been done lately. He deserves the good will and assistance of the whole community.

A DESIRABLE HOME FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Vineland, the handsome and conveniently located home of the late Josephus Wilson, Esq., adjacent to the city of Shelbyville, Ky

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, MESSRS. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb, the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

SALE OF FALSETTO.—It is said that Col. Hunt Reynolds has sold his three year old horse, Falseetto, to Mr. Pierre Lorillard for \$18,000. Mr. Lorillard will send him to England to try his mettle with the English cracks.

SALE OF FINE STOCK.—Rev. M. P. Bailey sold last month (July) to Dalley Parker, of Sebree City, a Cotswold male sheep, one year old, for \$20; to J. B. Curry & Co., Pomona, Kansas, two Cotswold male lambs, six months old, at \$30; to same, one Shorthorn male calf, eleven months old, at \$75; to S. H. Perkins, Elkton, one Cotswold male lamb, four months old, at \$10.—*Elkton Register.*

OGDEN FARM JERSEYS.—The sale of Jerseys at Chicago, June 23, was not very encouraging to the high-toned breeders of New York. The Ogden Farm Association sold 25 head; 5 bulls averaged \$50 each, the cows and heifers sold mostly from \$50 to \$100, one heifer calf sold for \$30, and one cow for \$145. The sale was not judiciously advertised in the West; the stock sold was not desirable for our Western breeders, as they have better stock. Imported and well bred Jerseys are in demand here at good prices.—*Western Agriculturist, Quincy, Ill.*

LAGRANGE COURT DAY SALES.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal: Wm. Barnhill & Son sold to W. S. Kelly one bull calf, ten months old, for \$73; to J. T. Wilson, Eminence, Ky., one bull calf, eight months old, for \$58; one bull calf, five months old, to J. Q. Vincent, for \$46.50; twenty ewes at \$4.90 per head.

David Beall sold one bull calf to Charles Stonestreet for \$51.

Thomas Logan sold one bull calf to John Mount for \$44.

J. R. Anderson sold five Cotswold bucks, average about \$9.

Will Achison sold three rams at \$10 per head.

Several mules and common cattle sold at common prices. W. B. Lagrange, Ky., Aug. 18.

THE COMBINATION SALE.

Captain Kidd's great combination sale, to be held at the Lexington fair grounds September 9 and 10, promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Kentucky. Already the entries are over two hundred horses, thirty Shorthorn and forty-one Jersey cattle, and nearly three hundred pure bred Cotswold and Southdown sheep.

The idea of these semi-annual sales is a first rate one. Kentucky is a great stock growing country, and every year the farms throw off a surplus of horses, cattle and sheep. This surplus is sure to find willing buyers in other sections, when it is offered for sale. Many who wish to sell have not enough stock to incur the expense of advertising and managing a sale. Besides, a combination of buyers can not be had at a small sale. It will not pay them to go to it. But at a combination every seller contributes his share of the expense, and the great amount of stock offered brings in the bidders.

The Central Kentucky people seem to have taken hold of the idea, and the way they support these sales shows how they regard them. We look for a large crowd at the coming sale, and expect to report good prices.

SOUTHDOWN VS. COTSWOLD.

It has been a mooted question among farmers for the last year or two as to which breed they should get a ram from to use with common or grade ewes for the purpose of raising market lambs. Recently some of the lamb buyers published a card, in which they advised the use of Southdown rams. To this some breeders and farmers make the following reply, which they publish in the Shelby Sentinel of last week:

There was a card in the last issue of the *Sentinel* advising the farmers of Shelby county to secure Southdown rams to breed their ewes to for market lambs. We simply want to say, that they have axes to grind, and that they are grinding fast and smoothly on Shelby county stones just now. But we venture to say, as we are well acquainted with the kind of metal that Shelby

county stones are made of, that all the steel will be ground out of the Southdown *hatched* in one year's time.

One of the largest lamb dealers in the State was interviewed at Mr. Scott's sale.

"Mr. R.—, we want you to tell us which is worth the most, a half bred Southdown lamb weighing 100 lbs, or a half bred Cotswold lamb weighing 100 lbs?"

Answer—"The Cotswold, of course."

"Mr. R.—, why is the Cotswold worth most?"

Answer—"Because it is worth just as much per lb to the butcher, and will produce from one and a half to two lbs more wool than the Southdown, wool being worth 25¢ per lb. You can therefore see that the Cotswold lamb is worth from 35¢ to 50¢ more than the Southdown; which would make a considerable count in favor of the former. There is no question as to the Cotswold making the largest weights."

Mack Walters, of this county, sold to F. A. Byars his entire lot of ram lambs at 4 1/4¢, and they averaged 108 lbs. The largest one weighed 130 lbs, and was lambed first of March. Jas. Pickett raised two lots of lambs from the same ewes. The lambs from the Cotswold ram weighed 93 lbs. The lambs from the Southdown ram weighed 76 lbs.

We want to say to the farmers of Shelby and adjoining counties that the parties who are so anxious about your prosperity in the lamb business will gladly furnish you with a Southdown ram; for they have them to sell, and would like to get rid of them while it is breezy in Shelby, for they can't raise enough wind in the upper counties to run a Southdown sail. Your advisors are no doubt buying them in the upper counties, where the farmers have experimented and now don't want any more Southdowns in theirs.

(Signed by) J. V. Goodman, W. H. Hall, J. T. Carpenter, J. D. Guthrie, L. E. Brown, Mack Walters, Z. Z. Carpenter, N. Frazier, S. T. Drane, A. Robertson, W. C. Callaway, A. F. Sceare, E. L. Shouse.

SHEEP—GRUBS IN HEAD.

Grubs are deposited in the nostrils of the sheep, during the months of July and August, by the sheep bot-fly (*Aestrus ovis*). Various remedies have been offered, all of which are to dislodge the grubs, or prevent the gad-fly from depositing the egg or grub. Each theory is received, but that the fly deposits the living grub is advanced by Riley and generally believed of late.

As soon as the larva is deposited, it begins to creep upward, irritating the delicate linings of the nose as it goes up. It remains in the head until May or June, when fully matured. Then they drop to the ground, where they remain forty to sixty days, when the fly comes forth from its pupa state to propagate its kind.

Its life in this state is brief. It eats nothing; only deposits its larva in the nostrils of the sheep. During this time, if the sheep could be kept on new pastures, where the bot-fly had not been dropped in the grub state, all would fare well, perhaps.

The preventives are: keeping a well plowed piece of ground for the sheep to thrust their noses into; or smearing tar on the sheep's noses two or three times a week; or dusting the sheep in the barn, closely confined, for a few minutes with slack lime, to make them cough and sneeze, so they will throw the young grubs out in the operation of sneezing.

Salting sheep in auger holes, bored into a log a couple of inches, with tar smeared around these holes, so the sheep may smear their noses in getting at the salt, is practiced by some effectively.

The inhaling of carbolic acid vapor is recommended by some.

A feather, dipped in oil of turpentine, and gently passed up the nostrils and turned around several times, has been practiced. A weakened solution of carbolic acid, or creosote, has been used the same way.

Sheep with grub in the head ought to be well fed to keep up the vitality and strength of the sheep. The extra demands, for this irritating cause, can hardly be estimated. The trying season on sheep from this parasite, are the late winter and early spring months.

Lambs, on account of the more tender state of the linings, suffer more seriously from their assaults than older sheep.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

COWS FOR SMALL FARMS.

The better we become acquainted with the merits of the Jersey cow, the more we are satisfied that she is the animal for small farmers—those who keep from one to ten cows. Where milk only is the object, the Ayrshire or Holstein may be preferable, but for butter and cream the Jerseys are the best. A writer in an agricultural exchange, in speaking of the merits of the various breeds, says:

The farmer who usually keeps a few cows, from which he expects to realize money profit, besides supplying his own table with plenty of milk and butter, should keep only those of each breed as are best adapted to the purpose. In

order to do so, he has to consult the observation and experience of others to find out that the Jersey is far preferable to all others.

The cows of this breed are easily kept, very docile and beautiful, yielding milk of superior richness, from which is produced butter which, for color, solidity and fine flavor, is unequalled. As evidence of this, the butter made from Jerseys commands, as a general thing, from 25 to 50 per cent.

better price in market than that made from other breeds.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

THE VALUE OF A PEDIGREE.

A not uncommon mistake in selecting the foundation of a breeding stud or herd or flock, is in paying undue attention to some one feature which strikes the fancy. The fact that an animal had a noted sire, or possesses a fine head and neck, is not conclusive evidence of a good pedigree or a good animal. The dam, or some more remote ancestor, may have been very inferior, or a dozen points, of greater practical importance than the appearance of the head, may be poor. It is a good rule to select the animal with the fewest defects rather than the one with striking excellences. The latter may blind us to the former.

As no intelligent breeder expects to find all the animals of any breed or any family equally excellent, so it should always be kept in mind that not all animals are equally good for breeding purposes, even though they be equally well bred and equally good in their own characteristics. Hence the value of an animal is decidedly increased when it has been proved to be able to transmit its good qualities. It is often a mistake to insist on purchasing young animals. A sire or dam which can show a good progeny is valuable for breeding purposes, even if already in middle life.

It is a safe rule not to select, either for breeding or labor, animals which have been uniformly kept under much more favorable conditions than they will probably be kept in the future. Disappointment and loss have often come from making purchases of animals which have been kept in high flesh, and carefully protected from cold and storms, and then requiring such animals to "rough it." On the other hand, surprisingly good results often come from giving better care and more liberal feeding than that to which the animals have been accustomed.

The individual merit of the animal and the pedigree are both important in any animal to be used for breeding purposes. We should place the animal first, the pedigree afterward. There is much more probability of the reproduction of the characteristics possessed by the animal, than of those not manifested by it, but which characterized the parents.

But, as has so often been stated, if these characteristics are not only possessed by the individual, but have come down to it through a long line of ancestry, there is almost absolute certainty that it will reproduce them in the offspring. Length of pedigree is not so important as its character; the names of noted breeders of noted animals are of value only in so far as they give evidence that the ancestry of the animal in question possessed superior merit.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

A JERSEY PINAFORE.

Chicago, July 23.

CAPT. FOWLER.—"Worthless brutes."

THE COL.—"Never!"

CAPT. FOWLER.—"What? never?"

THE COL.—"Well, hardly ever!"

—Country Gentleman.

LARGE boned animals are apt to be weak, and with small muscular development, generally from imperfection in the digestive organs. If the defect is constitutional, this is intensified. On the contrary, those of firm, hard bones usually show large muscular development, and here again this is intensified by hereditary transmission. In this the male is held to be prepotent, and hence the necessity that the sire at least be fine and come of such families. The male should have large development of lung power, and good digestion especially; the female good lungs and roomy in the barrel. When both sire and dam are good, the transmission of these characteristics is potent.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A HORSE feeder in the employ of the London Tramways Company was lately committed for stealing the hair out of the tails of fifty horses belonging to the company. He sold his steals at 10¢ per lb.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our National Capital Under the Water. Secretary Thompson Taking Care of the Country's Health—The Death of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

For five days a tropical "rainy season" has afflicted the District and surrounding country. Thunder storms succeeded each other, with more or less frequency and violence, from Wednesday till to-day, and the rain has fallen in one monotonous pour, the only variation being that it would frequently try to rain a little harder than before, and semi-occasionally let up, tempting the unwary citizen from his hearth, only to drive him for shelter to the first protecting doorway. On Saturday night the sewers proved insufficient to carry off the storm water, and for the first time this summer the water backed up in them, and did serious damage to low lying cellars. The streets, too, were temporarily submerged in many sections, making travel difficult and even dangerous. The water, which had been rushing down the Fifteenth street sewer (now being built) with great violence all the evening, reached a climax about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and took along with it a large quantity of the side excavation opposite the Riggs House. Being on the side next the railroad, the cars were compelled to jump the track and proceed up the street on the concrete surface.

Secretary Thompson has just issued an important circular, calling the attention of medical officers of the navy to the instructions already issued to them regarding reports of the sanitary condition of places visited by naval vessels. The secretary orders that during the continuance of the yellow fever and other contagious diseases, returns from ports of the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and South America shall be forwarded with all possible promptitude. In all the last named ports the surgeons of fleets and of the several vessels are required to make a most thorough investigation of the causes of prevailing diseases, particularly yellow fever and cholera. The results of these observations will be forwarded without delay, and will be turned over to the National Board of Health for their guidance in the important matters confided to them by law. The Department of State has also issued a circular to United States consuls, directing them to co-operate with the National Board of Health in every way possible, with a view to advising it of the outbreak of any infectious disease.

The news of Nelly Grant's death will bring sorrow to thousands who remember how, little more than five years ago, she passed down the steps of the White House with a bridal wreath upon her head and a husband by her side.

She was born on the 4th of July, 1855. She was simply and quietly reared by her parents, and had grown to be the good fairy of their household. Her modesty had endeared her to all those who visited her father's house. Her charity to the poor had been proverbial. And therefore it was with much the same feelings that they would have witnessed the marriage of their own daughter that all Washington arose on that beautiful summer morning in May, 1874, to see her place her hand in that of the Englishman, Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris. The scene will be remembered by many who witnessed the interesting ceremonies. Following eight bridesmaids dressed in white, the President, his wife and two younger sons, the bride entered with upraised head and intent look. She never looked better; her bright, innocent face looking childlike in its youth, as flushed and color passed alternately over it.

The bride left afterward for Europe. Several times since they have visited America, and made their old ties of friendship firmer. In 1875 a child was born to them. The news of their daughter's death will cause the deepest grief, not only to ex-President and Mrs. Grant, but to all who were acquainted with the family. Gen. Grant's friends say that the death of his daughter will put an end to his tour around the world, and cause his immediate return home.

The discovery of a heavy defalcation by W. N. Roach, cashier of the Citizens' National bank, caused a great sensation last Friday. Roach was regarded as one of the most upright business men in the city. The latest account from the bank officials places the loss at \$57,200. The speculations extend over a period of two years. Roach was interested in a lumber firm, and attempted to make up losses, through unfortunate speculations, by appropriating the funds of the bank. He evidently hoped at some time to replace the money, and in the meantime to smooth matters over by forcing balances. He only fell deeper into financial complications. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the bank officials to prosecute him.

Colonel John G. Brownlow, who was removed from the position of revenue agent in Tennessee to make room for a man from Michigan, has been given a clerkship in the Treasury Department by Secretary Sherman. The colonel says that his removal from the position of revenue agent was not the act of Secretary Sherman, but one of his bureau officers, Mr. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He says further that he has never been able to learn from Mr. Raum the reasons for his removal. Those who assume to know the cause say that it was a mere matter of politics in Tennessee, in which the Treasury Department may some day be interested.

AUGUST.

Washington, August 18.

[*Subsequent information shows that it was not Nelly Grant who died, but another lady named Sartoris.—ED.]

A TIMID Bostonian has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon 200 pounds. "My dear," said he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "Help the fence."

The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the best remedy for babies while teething. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Vineland at Public Sale!

AS ceased, we will sell on the premises, on Wednesday, September 24, 1879, the farm of said decedent, consisting of seventy acres of choice land, on the Mt. Eden turnpike road, one-half mile south of Shelbyville, Ky.

Vineland combines the advantages and pleasures of town and country life.

The improvements are a large two-story frame house, with wide halls, verandas, porches, etc. The out houses are servants' rooms, bath room, carriage and horse houses, meat house, ice house, stables, corn cribs, etc. An apple orchard of choice fruits. A fine assortment of pear, plum and damson trees, all bearing. Grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., in abundance. A well of running water and a cistern in the yard. Two pools of water for stock. Large forest and evergreen trees in the yard. The farm is inclosed with stone fence, and cross lines of stone.

We do not hesitate to recommend Vineland as the most desirable suburban residence in Shelby county.

Any information desired will be given.

Parties wanting to see the place can call on Mr. Sharp, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing it.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

GEO. W. HARBISON,

HENRY M. LYLE,

D. N. SHARP, Executors.

Address, Shelbyville, Ky.

34-td

PUBLIC SALE

—OF A—
Shelby County Farm.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON THE 23d day of September, 1879, if not sold privately before that time, on the premises, my FARM lying in Shelby county, on the Mulberry and Eminence Turnpike road,

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Judge E. H. Bennett.
LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FARMERS.—(Continued.)

LIABILITY FOR HIS MEN.

The liability of a farmer who employs many hands may prove extremely onerous at times. As a general rule, he is liable for all the injury they do while actually employed in his business; therefore if you send a boy to burn old brush, and the lad leaves his work to look after partridge-snares or rabbit-boxes in the wood, and the fire runs into the next field, and consumes the crops or fence of your neighbor, you must pay the bill, although you told him to watch it carefully, and never leave it a minute.

If you send a load of farm produce into town, and the driver falls into a doze and runs into another team, you must pay for the broken spokes. If your man, in going to or from the hay-field, carelessly swings his scythe, and cuts an ugly gash in the leg of a passenger, you had better pay the doctor's bill, and be glad to get off thus easily. If, in cutting your wood, a man accidentally cuts over the line, on your neighbor's lot, you are responsible, although you told him where the line was. And though your man shows a touch of malice in his act done in the prosecution of your business, and intentionally runs into another team which somewhat obstructs his way while driving your load, you may not screen yourself behind his unnecessary and wilful violation of your orders. Of course, in all these cases, you could compel the servant to repay you all the expenses he had thus caused you by his misconduct.

On the other hand, to make you responsible for his carelessness, he must have been at the very time on your business. If he borrows your horse and wagon, and goes off on pleasure, or business of his own, and runs over somebody, you are not responsible, merely because it was your horse and wagon; much less would the master be liable if the servant took his team without his knowledge on pleasure or business of his own.

How it would be if the fellow was on his own business and yours too, is a nice question, which might puzzle even a "Philadelphia lawyer." In one instance a farmer lent his man his team to go to town for a holiday, and asked him to stop at the butcher's on his way home, and bring along a piece of meat for next day's dinner. While fulfilling this order, the man also took a little "fire-water," and soon after ran over an old woman in the public highway; but the master was considered not responsible. This was, however, in the courts of the Emerald Isle.

One more distinction on this subject it may be well for you to know; and that is, that, although an employer is responsible for any careless injury his men may do to third persons, he is not responsible for such an injury to other fellow-workmen. If his man, therefore, by the very same act of negligence, injures a co-laborer and also a bystander, the latter would have redress against the master, and the other not; for, by a species of rather artificial reasoning I think, a man, when hiring out, is supposed in law to have anticipated any direct injury from the carelessness of his co-laborers, and taken the risk on himself (but not to his wife), whatever his rate of wages.

But, on the other hand, he is not presumed to have contemplated any negligence on the part of his employer; and therefore he has a remedy against the latter for his own personal carelessness, or in providing dangerous or insufficient machinery or apparatus, or even in hiring notoriously incompetent or habitually careless men. In one instance an employer was compelled to pay two hundred dollars to his hired man, who fell into a barrel of hot water, set in the ground and carelessly left uncovered, but which the man did not know of.

And this last rule would probably render the employer liable for any injury to his servants from dangerous or vicious animals intrusted to them to take care of; at least, if the owner knew of their character, and the man did not. But this whole subject is surrounded with subtle distinctions; and my best advice to you is, that, if you ever have such a case, you do not rely upon this lecture, nor upon any of those books called "Every Man his own Lawyer," but go and get the best legal counsel you can find.

[To be Continued.]

"My folks are going to the country, to be gone all summer!" enthusiastically exclaimed a little girl, recently, as she met another on Cass avenue. "Your pa must be awful rich," replied the second. "Oh, no, he isn't; but if you'll never tell anybody I'll tell you something." "I never will—hope to

die if I do." "Well, then, pa was telling ma that we'd all go out to Uncle John's. Ma she'll work for her board, pa will work in the saw mill, I'll pick berries and ride a horse to plow corn, brother Tom will go round with a lightning-rod man; and while you folks are in the awful heat, we'll be putting on airs and fixing over our old clothes for fall. Don't you tell, now, for ma is saying to everybody that she must have the country air to restore her shattered nerves."

For the Farmers' Home Journal.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—13.

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

The red monkey has a right to only a small space in this paper. He has a round head, flat nose, and nostrils open in grooves, and his cheek-pouches are outside of his teeth. His body is about seventeen inches long and of a reddish color, and his face is marked by a black band. He is very active and irritable. He is a native of Senegal.

We next come to the *varied* or *mono* monkey, as he is called. This species has been distinguished for beauty. Why not call a monkey beautiful as well as a horse or a dog? We speak of these animals only by comparison, still either genus may be really beautiful in kind and degree. The varied colors of this monkey add to his attractions. A greenish yellow, black, purple and flesh colored hair is found upon his head, including a pair of large bushy whiskers. A chestnut brown covers his neck, back and sides, and a pure white lines the under surface of his body and limbs. With all these natural decorations this monkey is a fop of the first order. He is a native of Northern Africa. A colder climate makes him more hardy than others of his kind. He is naturally timid, and usually avoids inhabited regions. When fruits become scarce in the forests they descend in large troops upon the plains and seek a living by gathering insects from under stones.

Here we have a marvel in creation of a special arrangement for a special purpose. Near the mouth of this monkey there are two bags of sufficient capacity to hold two days' provisions. Into them they gather the insects which they find in the plains. This monkey is quite docile and bright, and withal an intolerable pickpocket. Trained to this art among men, he would become an expert. Indeed, he has a natural passion for pilfering, and no correction has ever availed to subdue it. He is fond of caresses, but always takes the opportunity to pick the pocket of the friend who caresses him. When his cheek pouches are filled with provisions his head appears twice as large as usual, and he is liable to be attacked by his fellows, who wish to share his bounty. To avoid such attacks he sometimes retires secretly to some retreat and there unloads his provisions, where they can afterward be found, and then returns to the company to share their pastime.

In the deep and silent forests of Congo and Guinea we find the *roloway* monkey. His body is marked by a variety of colors—black, white, gray, yellow and reddish brown. His body is sixteen and his tail twelve inches long. In the savage state they live in large troops, and feed upon fruit, insects and the eggs of birds. They are easily tamed, and are sold in large numbers to Europeans who trade upon the coast of Africa. They are gentle and affectionate.

A French writer gives the following amusing account of one of these monkeys that accompanied him on a journey: He became tired, and determined to have a ride upon his master's spaniel dog. "At first," he said, "the dog was terribly alarmed, and tried to shake off the unwelcome intruder. But the monkey seized his long hair with his fore paws, and clung on to him in such a manner that neither running, jumping nor turning round was of any use. When he tried to get him off by rolling over upon the earth, or in the ditch, he would jump lightly to the distance of a few paces, sit down and observe the dog; but the moment he rose up again, with another jump, he would seat himself upon the dog's back. Atlast the poor dog, weary of so useless an opposition, resigned himself to his fate, and, philosopher like, making a virtue of necessity, became the constant servant of the wilful monkey."

And why should not the monkey ride when he is tired? and why should not the dog carry him?

PRESERVE your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force itself into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

A PEN may be driven, but the pencil does best when it is lead.

SADDLE HORSES ON THE FARM.

The memory of man extendeth to the day, says the *Nashville American*, when the boys on the farm were proud to ride a fine young horse to church or to see the girls. They took pride in the colts, and taught them to move freely under the saddle, and above all, when the colt was broken, he was taught to walk. Now, the boys must have a fine buggy and harness, and the colt must show his style and speed all the time. The boy is in too great a hurry to allow the colt to walk. The colt, buggy and boy are soon a used-up set, by fast driving. The business of buggy riding by farmers' boys is expensive, extravagant and demoralizing.

Not one farmer in ten can afford such a turnout for the lad. Many of them buy a buggy and let it stand in the sun and storm. They are too poor to have a house for vehicles. Such men can not afford the luxury of a buggy. If we could return to the fashion of riding more on horseback, we would save millions to the farmers, and the growing boys and girls would develop better forms and have better health. Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horseback one must have some energy and get up in his nature. There is life and health in riding on horseback. The whole system feels the invigorating effect of it. The rider and the horse catch the fire of sympathy and excitement in the run, or fast paces, and every nerve and muscle of the body is brought into healthful, invigorating play.

The mania for trotting horses has been felt on every farm in the land. The country is full of road horses that some man or boy loves to pull the strings on. They are usually poor saddle horses, slow walkers and rough. We need a reform. The place to begin is in breeding a class of horses of good style and action, that can move freely in more than one gait. The English market is open for such horses. The well knit horse of good style and action, suitable for the hunter or a carriage, will bring better prices than our average horse.

The farmer will find it to his interest to raise a class of colts that the boys will like to ride. He can raise three or four fine saddle colts for what one buggy and harness will cost, and a fair saddle horse will bring more money than the average roadster.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The queen was not twenty years of age when she ascended the throne. Coming into possession of power with a heart fresh, tender and pure, and with all her instincts inclined to mercy, we may be sure that she found many things that tried her strength of resolution to the utmost. On a bright, beautiful morning the young queen was waited upon at her palace at Windsor by the Duke of Wellington, who had brought from London various papers requiring her signature to make them operative. One of them was a sentence of court martial pronounced against a soldier of the line—the sentence that he be shot dead. The queen looked upon the paper, and then looked upon the wondrous beauties that nature had spread to her view.

"What has this man done?" she asked. The duke looked at the paper and replied, "Ah, my royal mistress, that man, I fear, is incorrigible. He has deserted three times." "And can you not say anything in his behalf, my lord?" Wellington shook his head. "Oh! think again, I pray you!" Seeing that her majesty was so deeply moved, and feeling sure that she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant, and really a good soldier. "But," he added, "think of the influence." "Influence," the queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. "Let it be ours to wield influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said? Oh! I thank you for that. And you may tell him that your word saved him."

Then she took the paper and wrote, with a bold, firm hand, across the dark page the bright, saving word, "Pardon." The duke was fond of telling the story, and he was willing, also, to confess that the giving of that paper to the pardoned soldier gave him far more joy than he could have experienced from the taking of a city.—*London Journal.*

UNDER great sorrow or any great trial we can be calm and brave, but it is the thousand and one little vexations of daily life that start the fret, and we fret, fret until we hardly realize or measure how much. If we could but measure, I fear many times our fault findings would far exceed our words of endearment and appreciation.

NO ONE is more profoundly sad than he who is obliged to laugh.

1879.

1879

Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

The great success of our premium offers last winter warrants the publisher in presenting the following List of Premiums for 1879:

To any person getting up the number of names for a specified premium we will forward, according to his direction, the article called for. Subscriptions must be for one year. Renewals can be included. All subscriptions for these premiums, unless otherwise stated, may be at \$1.50 each per year. Names may be sent one, two or more as taken, and notice given of intention to try for premiums so that a record of them may be kept.

REGULAR STANDING PREMIUMS.

A CLUB OF

EIGHTY subscribers at \$1.50 each will secure for the one who gets it up

A Shorthorn Bull Calf

A Jersey Bull Calf

A Pair of Fine Cotswold Ewes

A Fine Cotswold Ram

FIFTY subscribers will secure

A Ladies' Gold Double Case Watch.

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Poland-China Pigs (Boar and Sow)

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Berkshire Pigs (Boar and Sow)

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Good Sewing Machine

FORTY subscribers will secure

A Pair of Jersey Red Pigs (Boar and Sow).

THIRTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Saddle Worth \$12.

THIRTY subscribers will secure

A Complete Set of Buggy Harness.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Berkshire Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Poland-China Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Fine Jersey Red Pig (either sex).

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Gale Chilled Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Two-horse Brinly Plow.

TWENTY subscribers will secure

A Gents' Silver Hunting Case Watch.

Fully warranted by Otis W. Snyder, Jeweler, Louisville.

A Trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Pair of Bronze Turkeys.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

A Trio of Buff Cochin Fowls.

EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure

Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Buff Cochin Fowls.

TWELVE subscribers will secure

A Pair of Plymouth Rock Fowls.

TEN subscribers will secure

A Family Bible Worth \$9.

TEN subscribers will secure

A Forty-knife Cutting Box.

TEN subscribers will secure

A Set of Solid Silver Teaspoons.

TEN subscribers will secure

\$5 worth of Strawberry or Raspberry Plants.

From the Nursery of J. Decker.

TEN subscribers will secure an order for

\$5 worth of Nursery Stock

From S. L. Gaar's Nursery, Anchorage.

FIVE subscribers will secure

One of E. Brown's Celebrated Pruning Knives.

FIVE subscribers will secure

A Copy of Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.

FIVE subscribers will secure

\$2 worth of Flower or Garden Seed.

THREE subscribers will secure

One Copy of Ropp's Easy Calculator.

TWO subscribers, at \$3.00 for the two, will secure

GENERAL NEWS.

From The Tobacco News, August 16.

—There are 4,000 men employed on the street car lines in Chicago.

—Milwaukee has a population of 130,000, an increase of 39,000 in ten years.

—Of the total exports of Cuba, the United States gets fully 90 per cent.

—The government revenue on beer is now increasing at the rate of over \$500,000 annually.

—Heavy imports from America have caused a material decline in the price of wheat in France.

—The average value per acre of land in Iowa, as equalized by the State board this year, is \$7.11.

—The export from New York in the month of July were \$29,586,922, against \$29,010,838 for July, 1878.

—The first month of the new fiscal year will show a balance of trade in favor of this country of about \$15,000,000.

—In value the sugar imports represent nearly one-sixth of all our imported merchandise, amounting in 1878 to \$81,187,504.

—A New York company of car builders are engaged in filling orders for horse cars for the London Tramways Company.

—The yield of grain along the Northern Pacific, in Minnesota and Dakota, the present year, will reach about 6,000,000 bushels.

—At Terre Haute, Ind., about 100 coopers are on a strike for an advance in rates per bushel of 1½¢. The present rate is 11¢.

—The total product of the coal mines of the world is about 285,368,370 tons annually, of which amount the United States produces about 60,000,000.

—During 1878 the loss of cattle in Prussia from pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases, exceeded 20,000 head. The largest number were victims of mouth disease.

—The value of the wheat crop of England during the last six years has fallen off more than \$31,000,000 a year, or \$185,000,000 for the six years.

—The receipts of the New York custom house for the fiscal year were \$98,045,899, an increase over 1878 of \$5,052,968. The decrease in expenses was \$186,437.

—After a week's idleness, the striking miners of the Moss Bank coal mine, located at Danville Ill., have resumed work at the old wages—65¢ per ton.

—From November 1 to August 7 the shipments from Chicago of hog products aggregated 888,834,499 lbs, against 766,872,136 lbs for the same period last year.

—Machine-made doors, window frames and sashes are becoming a large article of export from this country. One hundred thousand doors were shipped to England last year.

—A rich gold lead has been discovered in Montague district, Nova Scotia. As the result of the labor of ten men for four weeks, a bar of gold valued at \$4,600 is exhibited.

—A new ferry-boat at San Francisco is 424 feet long and 116 wide, has four rudders at each end, and eight boilers, and will carry twenty-four railroad cars at a time.

—In 1872 the United States purchased some \$200,750,000 of English and Irish manufactures. Last year the amount was only \$70,500,000—decrease of 65 per cent.

—Professor Aughey, of the Nebraska State University, says there have been found in Nebraska 2,200 varieties of plants, 60 varieties of forest trees, and 72 varieties of shrubs.

—Western drummers have held a meeting and raised funds to test the legality of the Texas law which requires the payment of \$200 license before soliciting orders in that State.

—Some corn was recently brought into the office of the Iowa City Press, the stalk of which measured twelve feet eight inches in height. It was seven feet four inches to the first ear.

—The outlook this year for American hop growers is cheerful. The English crop is a partial failure, and it is estimated that that country will want from 50,000 to 75,000 bales this year.

—The number of immigrants landed at New York in July was 12,710, against 8,689 same month last year. The number for the year ended July 31 was 103,245, against 74,139 the previous year.

—Our exports of beer are steadily increasing. In 1870 the exports of bottled beer were only 1,076 dozen, while for the eleven months ending June 30 they amounted to 117,900 dozen.

—At the close of the war a young man named Crouch hired out to herd sheep for a month in Frio county, Texas. He now owns 150,000 acres of fenced land, 4,000 cattle and 7,000 sheep.

—According to the investigations of Sir Edward Watkin, \$3,500,000 are invested in English railroads by about 400,000 different persons. The profits average less than 4½ per cent.

—Mattoon, Ill., is to have a coal mine. A party of capitalists have leased 400 acres—one-half of which lies within the city limits—for a term of twenty years, and will at once proceed to sink a shaft.

—On August 1 the lumber dealers of Chicago had on hand 337,328,206 feet of lumber and timber, 166,326,750 pieces of shingles, 20,986,763 pieces of lath, 997,213 feet of pickets, and 332,546 pieces of cedar posts.

—The quantity of wheat exported from the United States has increased from 12,646,941 bushels in 1866-67 to 93,139,269 bushels in 1877-78. The exports for the current year it is expected will reach 100,000,000 bushels.

—The manufacture of tiles is no longer monopolized by our cousins over the sea. American tiles are now produced which are not only superior to those of foreign manufacture, but are much less costly.

—Secretary Everts, by direction of the President, has sent letters to our ministers at Great Britain, Germany, and several lesser powers, protesting against their allowing subjects who are Mormons to leave for the United States.

—A Michigan man has lately built cars for a prairie road with an arrangement for disconnecting the gearing and running by wind when it is favorable. In an ordinary almost every-day breeze they can run fifteen miles an hour under sail.

—The United States now has 81,841 miles of railway, while all of Europe has only 34,000 miles. Thus while the population of Europe is nearly eight times as great as ours, the excess of railroad mileage is not much over 10 per cent.

—According to present appearances this year's crop of wheat will show a deficiency of about 225,000,000 bushels. The United States,

Russia, Roumania, Canada, Australia and India will have a sufficient surplus to make good the deficit.

—There is a steadily growing European demand for American fruits. The value of fruits exported last year was \$2,937,025.

—The official statement of the earnings and expenditures of the Sing Sing prison for the month of July shows aggregate earnings to have been \$18,173,93, and the expenditures \$14,603,57, a net profit for the month of \$3,560,36.

—According to the Leadville *Chronicle*, the total yield of the carbonate camp to date has been \$9,401,283. In addition to the product of the smelters there has been shipped from Leadville over \$5,250,000 worth of high grade ore.

—Although the great crops of the Middle and Western States are scarcely harvested, the demand for ears on the leading roads is already so great that there is difficulty in promptly meeting it. Another freight car famine is feared.

—Pearl's new corn-sugar factory is to be an immense affair, the dimensions of the building being 104 by 293 feet, and seven stories high. It will require 370,000 bricks in building, and is expected to consume 6,000 bushels of corn daily, employing 250 men.

—Reports received at Washington from the United States consul at Manchester, are to the effect that the estimates of the European journals of the crop deficiency have fallen short of the facts. In England the demand for meat and grain will be enormous.

—The exports from Great Britain to Canada during the period beginning April 1 and ending July 31, have diminished one-third in comparison with the same period last year. This decrease is attributed to the effects of the new tariff established by the Canadian government.

—The staves which are so largely exported from Boston to the Mediterranean and to England are white oak. Sugar barrels are also made from elm, and in New York are being made of a single piece, cut out for the purpose. The oak staves come from the West, largely from Michigan.

—According to the New York *Public*, the clearings in the leading cities of the country for the week ending August 10, were more than 40 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period last year, and indicate a larger business doing than at any previous period in the history of the country.

—The Paducah *News* (Hinkleville) correspondent, August 14th, says: There are but few crops of Tobacco in our county which will make average crops. The whole crop of the county will not make more than two-thirds of an acreage, if that much.

—The Maysville (Mason county) *Bulletin*, of the 14th, says: The farmers report the crop much improved by the late rains. The crop generally has been well worked and growing finely. A good crop seems pretty certain. Some cutting was begun in the Lewisburg neighborhood.

—The Paducah *News* (Hinkleville) correspondent, August 14th, says: Tobacco, perhaps for the first time during the season, actually needs a good rain of about two days' duration. A great many complain that it is not spreading as it should, nor half as it would with sufficient moisture. While it is true that the Tobacco crop would be better with good rains, it is equally true that it can stand a drought longer, and stand it with less damage, than any other American plant. We have seen a field made good Tobacco when late in the season, one unaccustomed to the culture and growth of Tobacco would suppose it to be almost entirely worthless. With anything like favorable seasons, there is an outcome in Tobacco unlike anything else cultivated in this country. In viewing the crop of this county I am satisfied that it promises as well as any one I have ever seen. Indeed I think there are some crops superior to my others I have ever seen in the county. There are very few poor crops to be seen. A few, the cultivation of which has been neglected do not look so well as those which have had proper attention. If the seasons are favorable I expect Ballard county to have the banner crop of the State this season. If no rain should come for two or three weeks the crop would be materially cut short, but we do not expect a drought of this kind, though present indications are very good for dry weather. In the 1878 crop of Tobacco there was a large proportion light and inferior in quality, but there was some as good Tobacco here as was ever made.

—The Elkhorn (Todd county) *Register*, of the 14th, says: The farmers report the crop much improved by the late rains. The crop generally has been well worked and growing finely. A good crop seems pretty certain. Some cutting was begun in the Lewisburg neighborhood.

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TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing Tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, AUG. 21, 1879.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,

"There were some men in our town,
And they were wondrous wise;
They jumped into a bramble bush,
And scratched out all their eyes."

And this is the way they did it:

"Whereas, the proprietors of the tobacco warehouses of Louisville have, after consultation with our committee, declined to make any change in the present fees as charged to buyers,

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, hereby agree on and after the first Tuesday in May, 1879, not to buy any Tobacco at auction or private sale, directly or indirectly, from any of said warehouses until they concede to us the changes in buyers' fees respectfully asked of them in our former paper, viz:

"That the present fee of \$2 per hhd, with four months' free storage, as charged to the buyer, be changed to \$1.25 per hhd with one month free storage; and that 25¢ per hhd per month be the uniform charge for storage thereafter.

Rайди & Wood, Neville & Nesbit, L. P. N. Landrum, R. J. Landrum, Wm. G. Meier & Co., Kerberg & Ratter, W. T. Grant & Co., Man, G. Vaughan & Co., Frayser & Campbell, J. S. Bockee & Co., Fred. F. Tarwater, M. B. Nash, Peter Speth, James F. Calloway, Richard M. Lewis, W. S. Mathews, J. S. Thompson, James Clark, J. F. Smith, Theo. Schwartz & Co., John J. Boniface, F. W. Gerdig & Co., Samuel McPherson, L. Francke, J. M. Gilbert, Jr., Alfred T. Harris, Jr., Wm. Lindsay, Theo. Schwartz, Jr., Wm. McEwan & Co., Kremelberg & Co., Musselman & Co., David Hamilton, Wm. P. Johnson."

AND THEN ON THIS:

"But when they saw what they had done,
With all their might and main
They jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again."

And this is the way they propose to do that:

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT—*M. B. Nash, &c., vs. Page & Co.*

By order of the Louisville Chancery Court, you are hereby enjoined and restrained, until the further order of this court, from excluding the plaintiffs, M. B. Nash, Theodore Schwartz & Co., Columbus Brockenhough, J. S. Bockee & Co., Musselman & Co., W. S. Mathews, Neville & Nesbit, R. M. Lewis, Frayser & Campbell, W. G. Meier & Co., Raidy & Wood, F. W. Gerdig, W. T. Grant & Co., Alex. Hartill, John Kerberg, J. M. Gilbert, J. S. Willet, Kremelberg & Co., J. P. Vaughan & Co., Peter Speth, J. S. Thompson, William Lindsay, C. E. Samuelson & Co., W. H. Bryant, L. P. N. Landrum, J. F. Smith and James Clark, or any of them, from the sales of tobacco at your warehouses; and are enjoined and restrained until the further order of this court from refusing the bids of the said plaintiffs or any of them at the tobacco sales made by you, or your agents or servants; and you are hereby enjoined and restrained, until the further order of this court, from refusing to permit the plaintiffs or any of them to become purchasers at such sales, when they or any of them are the highest bidders, and from refusing to accept the plaintiffs as such purchasers, upon the payment by them of such fees as you charge other buyers at such sales. Witness my hand as clerk of the court aforesaid, this 10th day of July, 1879.

S. F. CHIPLEY,
Clerk of Louisville Chancery Court.

THE DEMAND AND THE INJUNCTION.

Let farmers and shippers carefully read the two pictures, and see if they can detect in the legal proceedings of the seceding buyers a disposition to further their interest in any manner whatever.

As the names of both the proprietors of the new warehouse are attached to the demand made on the Board of Trade warehouses, and to the resolution not to attend any more of their sales until their demands were complied with, but one inference is left, namely, that this is a seceders' warehouse, established in their interest, that is, the interest of the seceding buyers, and managed to effect their purposes. We leave it to the intelligent shipper to make a note of this fact.

HOW VERY MODEST!

The "Buyers' Union" claim to be the purchasers of four-fifths of the Tobacco sold on this market. This is, with them, a trump card—their "right hower"—and they "lead" it on all occasions. They shout it from the hill tops and sing it in the valleys. In their circulars, proclamations, manifestoes, petitions and injunctions, their one great boast is that "we," yes, we, "the thirty-some-odd, whose names are hereunto subscribed," are the power that moves and controls the Tobacco trade of the city of Louisville, if not of these whole United States, and, indeed, of the world. Their lawyers, even, give this fact (?) prominence in their arguments before the court. And they (the lawyers), no doubt, believe every word of it.

And the stranger, to witness the air with which one of them, especially, "shoots off his mouth" and jumps a bid (may be his own) a dollar or so, and casting his eyes around over the crowd, then an upward glance at the proprietor of the warehouse, with the remark, "That's the kind of a clothespin I am—that's the way we seceders do"—would, no doubt, think what a bully set of fellows these are,

to be sure, and what would become of the trade if one of them should lay him down and die, or pull up stakes and leave here. And then, if all of them should leave, oh, dreadful!

Now, to be candid, this frightful thought had begun to possess our mind, and we trembled lest some of them might get mad and quit, and we said to ourselves, "up goes this market."

But our readers must bear in mind these thoughts and fearful forebodings were based on the "four-fifths" proposition, and we confided these fears to some of our friends among the Board of Trade members, who said: "Not one word of truth in it"—"they don't buy four-fifths or even two-thirds, even three-fifths—and we doubt whether they now buy a majority of the tobacco sold here." The time has been when their proposition was nearer correct, but times have changed. Some of these men who once bought thousands of hds are now satisfied with orders for a few hundred; have lost the ability to buy on their own account, and, to a great extent, lost the trade they once had as brokers. New men have come in, whose business is daily on the increase—whilst some of these seeders are as rapidly losing ground. "No, sir! the assertion is not true, and if anyone wants to bet on it, send him to me." And we were satisfied.

And the farmer, into whose ears this song is hereafter sung, may set it down as—fiction. "The scepter hath departed from Judah."

THE INJUNCTION

Will be decided within a very few days. On Friday last, the day set for the trial, it was called up, and the case presented by Mr. Dembitz, for the seceders, who was followed by Mr. Roberts, for the warehousemen. On Saturday Messrs. Buir and Burnet spoke for plaintiffs, and on Monday Judge Joshua F. Bullitt, in one of the ablest, fairest and most argumentative speeches to which we've ever listened—presented the case in behalf of the defendants. This was pronounced by a' who heard it, one of the most powerful and exhaustive of arguments, and covered the whole ground, free from everything like clap-trap, it embraces a fair and honest statement of law and facts, and so impressed the audience. We will try to present it to our readers in the next issue of our paper.

Mr. Davie, for the seceders, followed in a most carefully prepared and labored effort. He concluded on Tuesday, and was followed by Hon. Isaac Caldwell on Wednesday, who spoke in behalf of the warehousemen, and closed the case, which was then taken by his Honor, Judge Beattie, for final consideration. We may expect a decision in a few days.

BLACK WRAPPER—AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which we find in the Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf*, will be of interest to Tobacco growers and dealers, especially the former. Mr. W. L. P. writes from Port Royal, Tenn., to Colonel M. H. Clark, of Clarksville, making this inquiry:

You will confer a favor on one interested in progressive tobacco culture, if you tell me the cause of the sudden toppling down in the price of black wrappers on your market. I wish to know the "whys and wherefores" about it. The same may be said of the Louisville market—in fact, all Western markets. Is it because there is less demand for them? or is it because the high prices, formerly ruling for them, stimulated production beyond consumption? A prompt reply to the above queries will oblige.

To which the following reply was given. It is brief but to the point:

Black wrappers have not declined. Our people no longer make them. We have only seen three hds in the past month, which we bought at \$12.25, \$12.25, \$13.25. Hard firing does not make black wrappers, but *dead ripeness*. Our people now cut three-fourths ripe, and kill the leaf a dead green by quick firing. We have just spoken to our people on the subject. Truly your friend,

M. H. CLARK.

THE MARKET.

Since our last issue, but little if any change has taken place in our tobacco market. Prices are certainly no lower, whilst there has been a perceptible falling off in the size of the offerings, and a greater decline in receipts. The crop of 1878 is now nearly all in. Buyers may be convinced of this fact and govern themselves accordingly. Reports from the growing crop are somewhat conflicting, but enough is ascertained to convince us that, in size, it will barely reach half an average. The quality will depend on the season from this time forward. During the past week we have been blessed with plentiful rains (which appear to have been general), but at the same time the weather has been remarkably cool and useable, and not at all favorable to the growing of the weed. Below we give transactions for the week ending Aug. 16, together with sales of yesterday, Aug. 19.

A MISTAKE.

We are all, more or less, inclined to overestimate our own importance, and undervalue our neighbor's. In this way the seceders fall into the error we have exposed in another column. The majority of them are clever, conscientious and truthful, and wouldn't deceive or mislead others—unless themselves misled. Being too credulous, they relied on the bare assertion of some of their associates. But, be this as it may, they claim too much, and will have to fall a snake or two. We don't ask them to come down from their high horse "all at once," but suggest they try *three-fifths* awhile; then, gradually, come along down until the true figures are given.

Try it. "An honest confession is good for the soul."

Gen. Williams and A. W. Hamilton shipped their crops of tobacco, forty hds, from Mt. Sterling, Ky., last Monday. This is the kind of a clothespin I am—that's the way we seceders do"—would, no doubt,

think what a bully set of fellows these are,

The Sunday law in Texas has proven a failure all over the State.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Below is report of transactions for the week ending August 16. The sales reported by the regular warehousemen in the week just closed and the expired portion of the current month and year, were (in hds) as follows:

Week.	Month.	Year.
Totals 1879.....	1,371	2,921 36,944
Totals 1878.....	1,881	4,109 49,448
Tots 1877.....	1,376	3,488 40,621
Tots 1876.....	1,586	4,719 43,738

The sales during the week and year were subdivided as follows:

For week—	New.	Old.	Total.
Original.....	1,122	77	1,199
Review.....	155	17	172
Total for week.....	1,277	94	1,371
For year—			
Original.....	20,887	9,101	29,988
Review.....	3,055	3,901	6,956

Aggregate for year..... 23,942 13,002 36,944

The receipts were 1,375 hds, against 1,575 last week, and 1,750 for the week before.

The sales of new crop to date amount to 22,333 hds, against 45,106 in the corresponding period last year.

We quote as follows, with the remark that packages not in sound order are about 50c per cental lower:

Light.	Heavy.
Trash..... \$3 00@ 3 50 \$.	
Common lugs..... 4 25@ 5 50	
Med. to good lugs..... 4 25@ 5 25	
Common leaf..... 5 25@ 6 25 5 00@ 6 50	
Medium leaf..... 6 25@ 7 50 6 50@ 7 00	
Fair to good leaf..... 7 00@ 8 00	
Export selections..... 8 00@ 10 00	
Med. to good wrap..... 10 00@ 12 00	
Good to fine wrap..... 13 00@ 15 00	
Fancy br't wrap..... Nominal	

COLORY.

Common lugs..... \$8 00@ 9 00
Good lugs..... 10 00@ 12 00
Common to medium leaf..... 12 00@ 14 00
Medium to good leaf..... 14 00@ 16 00
Good to fine leaf..... 16 00@ 18 00
Extra fine leaf..... 18 00@ 25 00

FALLS CITY house sold 20 hds: 2 hds Warren county leaf at \$5.60@8.30; 4 hds Ind. leaf at \$5.10@5.60; 6 hds Indiana lugs and trash at \$3.25@4.70; 2 hds Hart county leaf at \$7@7.40; 2 hds Hart county lugs at \$4.50@4.95; 2 hds Caldwell county leaf and lugs at \$4.25@6.40; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$3.50; 1 hhd Muhlenberg county leaf at \$5.45@5.95; 2 hds Hardin county leaf and lugs at \$5.40@5.70; 2 hds Hardin county leaf and lugs at \$5.40@5.70; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at \$5.25@5.50; 2 hds Hardin county leaf and lugs at \$4@7.50; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$4.90; 2 hds factory leaf and lugs at \$3.15@4.95.

FALLS CITY house sold 20 hds: 2 hds Warren county leaf at \$5.60@8.30; 4 hds Ind. leaf at \$5.10@5.60; 6 hds Indiana lugs and trash at \$3.25@4.70; 2 hds Hart county leaf at \$7@7.40; 2 hds Hart county lugs at \$4.50@4.95; 2 hds Caldwell county leaf and lugs at \$4.25@6.40; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$3.50; 1 hhd Muhlenberg county leaf at \$5.45@5.95; 2 hds Hardin county leaf and lugs at \$5.40@5.70; 2 hds Hardin county leaf and lugs at \$5.40@5.70; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at \$5.25@5.50; 2 hds Hardin county leaf and lugs at \$4@7.50; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$4.90; 2 hds factory leaf and lugs at \$3.15@4.95.

FARMERS' house sold 13 hds: 3 hds Barren county leaf at \$5.50@7.00; 3 hds Hart county leaf at \$5.50@6.20; 2 hds Metcalfe county common leaf at \$4.75@5.95; 3 hds Metcalfe county lugs at \$3.60@3.95; 2 hds Henry county trash at \$3@4.65.

GILBERT house sold 20 hds: 3 hds Henry county (Tenn.) lugs and common leaf at \$3.30@4.50; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at \$7.60@8.50; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$4.25; 2 hds Meade county leaf and lugs at \$3.40@5.70; 2 hds Indiana old leaf and lugs at \$3.10@5.50; 4 hds Warrick county (Ind.) leaf and lugs at \$4@7.50; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$4.90; 2 hds factory leaf and lugs at \$3.15@4.95.

FARMERS' house sold 13 hds: 3 hds Barren county leaf at \$5.50@7.00; 3 hds Hart county leaf at \$5.50@6.20; 2 hds Metcalfe county common leaf at \$4.75@5.95; 3 hds Metcalfe county lugs at \$3.60@3.95; 2 hds Henry county trash at \$3@4.65.

GILBERT house sold 20 hds: 3 hds Henry county (Tenn.) lugs and common leaf at \$3.30@4.50; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at \$7.60@8.50; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$4.25; 2 hds Meade county leaf and lugs at \$3.40@5.70; 2 hds Indiana old leaf and lugs at \$3.10@5.50; 4 hds Warrick county (Ind.) leaf and lugs at \$4@7.50; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$4.90; 2 hds factory leaf and lugs at \$3.15@4.95.

FARMERS' house sold 9 hds: 2 hds Carroll county leaf at \$5.15@6.50; 3 hds Trigg county leaf at \$5.70@8.25; 3 hds Ballard county leaf at \$5.80@6.80; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at \$4@7.50.

PIKETT house sold 7 hds: 7 hds Graves county medium to common leaf at \$3.40@4.80; 4 hds Tennessee medium to common leaf at \$5.50@7.00; 4 hds Tennessee lugs at \$3.15@4.55; 6 hds Crittenden county lugs at \$3.35@4.40.

LOUISVILLE house sold 11 hds: 1 hhd low leaf at \$6.10; 5 hds Missouri low leaf and lugs at \$3.45@4.80; 1 hhd Christian county low leaf at \$6; 4 hds Tennessee leaf and lugs at \$3 @6.30.

PIKE house sold 21 hds: 7 hds Graves county medium to common leaf at \$3.40@4.80; 4 hds Tennessee medium to common leaf at \$5.50@7.00; 4 hds Tennessee lugs at \$3.15@4.55; 6 hds Crittenden county lugs at \$3.35@4.40.

LOUISVILLE house sold 11 hds: 1 hhd low leaf at \$6.10; 5 hds Missouri low leaf and lugs at \$3.4